THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XV.—NO. 127. PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, MAY 30, 1871. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

JEFF DAVIS AND THE LOST CAUSE.

Full Report of his Speech.

Democratic Newspaper Trouble.

Singular Case of Hydrophobia

Suicide of a School Girl.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc. Etc., Etc.

THE LOST CAUSE.

A Full Report of Jeff. Davis' Speech in Augusta, Ga.—Punishment with Him "Played out"—Northern Loyal Men, he Reasserts, "Feel Their Inferiority" to Southern Traitors and Rebels.

We have a full report, given by Democratic authority, of Jeff. Davis' speech at Augusta, Ga., on Thursday night last, in defense of the Lost Cause and in defiance of loyal sentiment in the North and the South. To those in the North, if any there be, who believe that the old rebellious spirit in the South is crushed, and who urge that for that reason bygones should be bygones, and the Southern leaders all be pardoned and readmitted to all the rights and privileges they forfeited by their treason, this speech is submitted as worthy of more than passing consideration, with the reminder that it was delivered in the presence of many of the most influential "Democratic" citizens of Georgia, and by them loudly applauded. This is the speech:—

My Friends and Fellow-citizens of Georgia: I feel that I have a peculiar claim upon the people of Georgia, and that the people of this State have, also, a peculiar claim upon me. My father was a citizen of Georgia many long years ago, and to him have I often listened in the days of my boyhood as he told to me traditions of the great Revolution. It was in this city of Augusta—this ancient old town upon the banks of the Savannah—that my father, then but a mere boy, came to join the Revolutionary forces, and enlisted beneath the American flag. I am proud of my father, and proud of his State. If it is a crime to feel proud of this sire—to glory in his devotion to the cause of the right—to remember with exultation his services in defence of liberty, then, my friends, is it also a crime to oppose a despotic centralization of power and uphold the right of a State to withdraw from a voluntary compact entered into only for the preservation of the freedom of them all. If this is a crime, then am I a criminal, and it is the only offense of which I have been guilty. I repeat, Georgians, that I claim to be of Georgia descent, and I glory in my lineage. Although the distinguished gentleman who welcomed me to your city, with words so kindly and so eloquent, has said that you pay a tribute to me by your presence here to-night, I cannot think that he was correct in this remark. It is not a tribute to me individually, but because you feel that I am one of yourselves that you come to do me honor. And while I am fully aware of this fact, do not imagine that I feel at all mortified at it, or that my vanity is wounded because you honor me only as the representative of your cause. That cause is dear to me—more precious even than life—(applause)—and I glory in its remembrance.

Just here let me say to you that I well know how every utterance of mine is seized upon by the organs and members of a certain faction. I am well aware of the eagerness with which every word of mine is caught up, and the ingenuity with which it is distorted and used in furtherance of designs upon my people, and hence I dare not speak to you as I desire. My heart is full to overflowing, God knows, but I cannot speak. Many memories of the past are struggling in my brain, but I must be silent. Though I must not speak, it is no fear for myself which commands my lips to be closed. No; I have been punished for my crimes, and have experienced the worst which could be imposed. In the cant language of the day, punishment with me is "played out." The worst that can be done has been done, and I have no more to fear. If I speak it is not myself, but you who would be injured, for, unfortunately, additional wrongs can yet be heaped upon you. Therefore, if I claim merit for anything, it will be for keeping silent. My simplest words may work you harm. If I say "Good night, my friends, go to your homes," and a Congressional investigating committee happened to be within hearing, its members would swear that I directed you to go off and join the Kuklux. (Laughter and applause.) Filled with that jealousy which springs from the knowledge of their inferiority, and the justice of your pretensions, and conscious of broken covenants and a violated constitution, they mistrust every movement, and tremble with fear when they think that right may again prevail. (Applause.) But wrong cannot always be triumphant. I will say nothing and you must do nothing, even though tyranny oppresses grievously upon you. Forbear for a season, and a day will come when all will yet be well, I may not, nor may some of you live to see it, but it is surely coming. (Applause.) He who reigns above and lives always will see that justice is done. He will not allow the wicked to always remain in power, nor the righteous to be oppressed. We can wait until that day comes, and, in the meantime, be quiet. 'Tis an old and wise saying that a good biting dog never barks much. If we wait patiently, a sense of justice will yet return to the people of the United States, or an opportunity will come when our rights can be gained, and not only our rights—the rights of the South—but the rights of all the people; the rights which were fought for and obtained at the point of the sword in the first revolution. (Applause.) But though I cannot and should not speak, I fear that where the mind and the heart are both so full I will not be able to restrain my words. I cannot think one thing and say another, and unless the honest emotions of my soul can be expressed I do not care to speak. I thank you, gentlemen, for your kindness, and feel deeply touched at its exhibition. May God foster and preserve you. If ever the day comes when I can speak freely I will be among you and say to you all that is in my heart. Till then farewell, and may the great God be with you always. (Applause.)

SINGULAR SUICIDE.

A School Girl Takes Her Life Because She had Committed a Trivial Offense.

The Chicago *Post* of Saturday evening says:—

The following announcement appeared in yesterday morning's papers, in the place assigned for death notices:—

"At the residence of William McLain Lizzie, R. Westcott, aged 16 years and 2 months."

On Thursday night this young girl retired to rest in perfect health. In the morning she was dead. Coroner Stephens proceeded to the house yesterday afternoon and held an inquest. From the evidence submitted it become apparent that the poor girl had deliberately committed suicide, and the jury found accordingly. The sad story, as developed before the inquest, showed that the girl was of a highly sensitive organization, and had taken her own life because of the remorse which had followed the commission of a comparatively trivial offense. On Wednesday afternoon, she listened to the invitation of a young man to take a boat ride with him on the basin. To account to the teacher for her absence, her friend wrote a note, signing Mrs. McLain's name, and saying that Lizzie had been detained at home. The deception she had practised so preyed upon her that she confessed her fault to her aunt. Mrs. McLain mildly reproved her. The fault and the reproof sank deeply into her mind, and she declared to the friend who was her companion on the boat ride that she would commit suicide. He laughed at her threat, thinking it nothing more than idle talk; but the girl was in earnest. Upon retiring for the night, and after taking a more than usually affectionate leave of her aunt, she took a dose of morphine. The drug quickly performed its deadly mission. The corpse of the girl was found in her bed in the morning.

STILL ANOTHER "DEAD LOCE."

Grand Row in a Democratic Newspaper Office.

The Sunbury *American* of the 27th inst., says:

The non-appearance of the Northumberland County *Democrat* last week caused considerable speculation until the real cause was made known. It appears that the editors of that sheet never had much love or regard for each other, and consequently when certain subjects were discussed, and particularly as to the ring party, during the past year, there was anything but harmony or good feeling between the parties. From what we can learn the senior editor has repeatedly been annoyed and insulted by the conduct of his partner, who is a firm disciple of the ring, until patience became exhausted and ceased to be a virtue. Week before last the senior editor, Mr. Eichholtz, being out of town, the junior, Mr. Day, saw proper to indulge his penchant and talent for slander and vituperation, by the publication of a communication assailing J. J. Reimensnyder, a respectable gentleman, and Democratic candidate for Associate Judge, which the senior, on his return, did not approve. In last week's issue, the senior, as a matter of justice, wrote an apology to be inserted in the *Democrat*, refuting the charge in the communication referred to. On Friday morning, when the paper was about being put to press, Mr. Day objected to its going into the paper, and as Mr. Eichholtz was in the act of placing the article in type in the form, Mr. Day knocked it out of his hands, scattering the type on the floor. Mr. Eichholtz then said that the paper could not be issued unless the article was inserted. Mr. Day declared that he would not allow it to go in. Thus matters came to a dead lock and all work in the office ceased. The friends of both parties came forward, but no reconciliation could be effected. On Monday morning Mr. Eichholtz made another attempt to issue the paper, when Day came up again and knocked from his hands the article referred to, scattering the type on the floor. A regular fisticuff then ensued, which resulted in Mr. Day coming out second best, and having his eyes placed in mourning.

This collision came rather sooner than was anticipated, and will no doubt result in a dissolution of partnership, which will, if Mr. Day is ejected from that office, leave the ring without an organ in the county.

DESPERATE AFFRAY.

Bloody Shooting Affair in Mississippi—One of the Parties Shot Three Times.

The Memphis *Avalanche* of Saturday last says:

A shooting affray occurred Thursday evening at Harrison, a small station on the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad, in Tallahatchie county, Mississippi, between a young gentleman named Fred. Craig and a man named Coggeshall, representative elect from that county to the Legislature. Abut 5 o'clock in the evening Mr. Craig walked up to where Coggeshall was standing in front of one of the stores and asked for an explanation concerning some language which he had used. Coggeshall was standing at this time with both hands in his pockets, and when young Craig asked him for an explanation he proceeded to give it by pulling a couple of Derringer pistols, cocked, and one in each hand, which he pointed directly at Craig's head, who was standing within 3 feet of him. That would have been explanation enough for most men. But Craig, instead of saying that was all he wanted, struck Coggeshall a violent blow in the face, turning him about half way around. Wheeling back, Coggeshall pulled the trigger of his right-hand pistol, but which, fortunately for young Craig, did not explode the cap, and by the time he could use his left-hand pistol, Craig had drawn his revolver, and both men fired at the same time, Coggeshall's ball passing over Craig's head, while the latter shot him in the left breast, the ball glancing around the bone and producing a serious flesh wound. As soon as he was shot, Coggeshall started to run, and had got off about thirty paces distant when Craig again fired, this time striking him in the calf of his left leg. Turning, Coggeshall fired his remaining shot from the pistol which would not go the first time, and missing Craig, who was standing still, he again started off in a run. He got away about fifty yards before Craig fired his third and last shot, which struck him in the lower portion of his back. This shot brought him to the ground, seeing which Craig put up his revolver and walked off. Yesterday morning, although all three of the bullets were still lodged in his body, Coggeshall was reported to be resting easily and with a fair chance of recovery. The difficulty was strictly a personal one.

HYDROPHOBIA.

A Man Dies from the Bite of a Dog Received Four Years Previously.

A correspondent of the Scranton *Republican* writes:—

The streets of Ashley were thrown into a fever of excitement yesterday by the report that a man had died from hydrophobia, and, alas! the report proved too true. The case is both remarkable and horrible. About four years ago John Bennett was bitten in the hand by a mad dog. The wound was small and soon healed. He has been in good health and was of sound mind, and no unnatural mad actions were noticeable until a few days ago, when the men at work with him in the mines noticed a wild expression about his face and a peculiarity in his manners—at times he would stare at them with a ferocious look, similar to that of a mad dog, but as these symptoms of mania were of but a moment's duration, it was not mentioned. On Wednesday he was taken sick and confined to his bed. After being confined to his bed he could not bear the sight of water, and in a short time it was evident that he was suffering with hydrophobia. The day passed and the suffering increased; the suffering had become so intense that he foamed at the mouth, and last night he expired. A few minutes before he died he said he was suffering greatly by a pain in his breast, showing that he was sensible to the last. It is said by those who saw him die that it was the most heart-rending scene they ever witnessed.

SMALL-POX.

Terrible Ravages on Long Island—Physicians Prescribing for the Measles—A Mother's Reprehensible Act.

The prevalence of that dread disease, small-pox, is now greater on Long Island than ever before. At Hunter's Point it has broken out with renewed fatality. An hospital has been established at Dutch Kills, adjacent to two railroads, and to this fact is attributed its general prevalence. Dr. Wood, Health Officer of Jamaica, informed a *Telegram* reporter that he knew of cases of small-pox that physicians were treating as measles, and deaths had occurred from that cause. At Far Rockaway this was the case, and the people did not hesitate to pay the usual tribute to the deceased, kissing them and attending their funerals at midday. A family from Jamaica went to Rockaway to a funeral. When they returned the mother took sick. Her physician prescribed for the measles, and she soon died. The neighbors all attended the funeral. The child was next taken sick. Dr. Wood was called in and found it to be ill with black small-pox. An examination of the father revealed the fact that his person was covered with it, but in an undeveloped stage. The neighbors became horrified at this revelation and buried their clothing in the woods.

At Stony Brook, all the children of one family were taken with small-pox. It was supposed to be a case of measles. A woman sent her children into the house that they might catch it; but instead they were taken with the small-pox, and some of them have died.—*N. Y. Telegram last evening.*

SECOND EDITION

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

The Condition of Paris.

Outer Communication Restored.

Total Losses by the Rebellion.

Over 20,000 Communists Killed

Buildings Destroyed and Saved.

Great Earthquake at Singapore.

400 Lives Lost.

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

Honors to Admiral Farragut.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

The Rebels Make Reprisals.

VERSAILLES, May 30.—The inhabitants of Belleville have openly announced that they will make reprisals, and a secret system of arson and assassination is apprehended. There are constant discoveries of

Stores of Petroleum

in Paris. The insurgents in Fort Vincennes have surrendered unconditionally.

The *Gaulois* announces that the

Orleans Princes

will be allowed to live in France.

Thiers has ordered the disarmament of Paris, and the dissolution of the National Guards in the Department of the Seine. MacMahon has issued a

Congratulatory Proclamation

to the army.

Paris is tranquil, and trade already shows signs of reviving. The soldiers are feted by the inhabitants. Arrests of insurgents continue.

LONDON, May 30.—The *Daily News* says

Trains for Paris

are to run to-morrow. The people of Brussels smashed the windows of Victor Hugo's house, and police now guard the house. A proclamation from MacMahon to the people of Paris announces their

Deliverance from the Communists,

and order, security, and labor are about being re-established.

Terrific Earthquake—400 Lives Lost.

SINGAPORE, May 27.—A volcanic eruption and earthquake has shaken the Island of Rua, and the country was terribly devastated and 400 lives lost.

Total Insurgent Losses.

LONDON, May 30.—The insurgent losses previous to May 22, when the Versailles troops entered Paris, are estimated at 12,000 killed and wounded and 25,000 prisoners, and since May 22 at 10,000 killed and wounded and 20,000 prisoners.

The Prisoners

are all sent to Versailles. Gen. La Cecilia, with a few followers, fled to the Castle of Vincennes, but upon the commencement of the erection of siege works by the Versaillists he alone surrendered.

General Douai

officially reports having lost forty officers and six hundred men during all the engagements in which his troops participated since the Versailles army entered Paris.

The Paris journals demand the cessation of

Summary Executions.

Several attempts were made yesterday to assassinate officers of the army.

The Bodies of the Murdered Priests

will lie in state for a week.

With the exception of Pyat and Grousset, all the Commune chiefs have been killed or taken prisoners.

Buildings Saved and Destroyed.

VERSAILLES, May 30.—The official journal of the Republic announces that the national archives, national library, national arsenal, and museum of the Louvre are safe, and Manufacture des Gobelins and the observatories are badly damaged.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, May 30—11·30 A. M.—Consols, 93⅝ for both money and account. Bonds of 1862, 90⅜; of 1865, old, 90⅛; of 1867, 92⅜; 10-40s, 89.

LONDON, May 30—11·30 A. M.—Tallow, 43s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL, May 30—10·30 A. M.—Breadstuffs quiet.

Afternoon Cable Quotations.

LONDON, May 30—1·30 P. M.—Consols, 93⅝, for both money and account.

LIVERPOOL, May 30—2·30 P. M.—California Wheat, 12s. 2d. Receipts of Wheat for three days 22,500 quarters; American, 17,500. Corn—33s. for new. Beef, 104s.

FROM NEW YORK.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Honors to the Memory of Admiral Farragut.

NEW YORK, May 30.—Admiral Farragut's grave, at Woodland Cemetery, was decorated at sunrise this morning, the ceremonies being performed by a battalion of marines, under Colonel Broome, with a full band from the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and Farragut Lodge of Good Templars and Wadsworth Post, Grand Army of the Republic, both of Brooklyn. General Isaac S. Catlin, of Williamsburg, delivered an eloquent address commemorative of the life and services of the deceased Admiral, after which the grave was profusely covered with cut and growing flowers. Admiral M. Smith, commanding the Brooklyn Navy Yard, was also present at the ceremonies. The entire party, many of whom were ladies, left the navy yard at 2 o'clock A. M., and made the trip both ways by means of Government tugs and a train of Harlem cars, returning at 6·30 this morning.

THIRD EDITION

MATTERS AT WASHINGTON.

The Decoration Ceremonies

A General Holiday Observed.

Conflagration in Mobile

Loss Over $300,000.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

A Holiday at the Capital.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—To-day is generally observed as a holiday. The public departments are closed, and nearly all secular business is suspended. The Committee on Decorations were employed to a late hour last night making wreaths of evergreens and flowers, and bouquets with which to adorn the graves of the Union dead in the neighboring cemeteries.

The contributions for this purpose were in greater profusion than heretofore on any similar occasion. The ceremonies were under the auspices of the Grand Army of the Republic. Kit Carson Post this morning at 8 o'clock proceeded in a body to the Soldiers' Home and adjacent cemeteries, and there decorated the soldiers' graves. The formal services consisted of prayer and the delivery of an oration by Hon. Harrison Johnson.

The Commissionership of Customs.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—Nathan Sargent, Commissioner of Customs, will retire from that office to-morrow. Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue Douglass was tendered but declined the position, and no person has since that time been designated to succeed Mr. Sargent.

The New Arctic Expedition.

The President and the Secretary of the Navy will visit the Navy Yard on Wednesday to thoroughly inspect the steamer Polaris, now lying at the wharf, which has been fitted up for Captain Hall's forthcoming voyage to the Arctic regions. The Polaris will leave here in two or three days for New York, where final preparations for the expedition will be made.

Government Weather Report.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, May 30—10·30 A. M.—Synopsis for the past twenty-four hours:—The barometer has risen, with brisk westerly winds on the Pacific Coast. The pressure has varied somewhat east of the Rocky Mountains, but has not materially changed since Monday morning, excepting a slight fall from Lake Ontario to Maine. The threatening weather, with rains reported yesterday from the Rocky Mountains, has probably passed to the northeastward; that which was then in Tennessee has passed over the Blue Ridge on to the South Atlantic Coast. Local rains have been reported from the Gulf Coast and the southern half of Lake Michigan; and threatening weather at present prevails east of Lake Erie, in Arkansas, and in South Carolina. The temperature has risen decidedly in the Eastern and Middle States.

Probabilities.—It is probable threatening weather, with light rains, will be experienced in Ohio and Western Tennessee, and will continue on the South Atlantic Coast. Increased cloudiness, with local rains, is probable on the Rocky Mountains eastward, with prevailing southeast and southwest winds.

FROM THE SOUTH.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Destructive Fire in Mobile.

MOBILE, Ala., May 30.—A destructive fire occurred here last night on St. Francis street, in McGuire, Blackwood & Co.'s wholesale drug store, where it originated, G. A. Arnold's hat store; and John Reid & Co., wholesale dry goods store; also on the east side of Water street. J. C. Dubose & Co., wholesale drug store, J. E. Sherman & Co., stationery, and H. Bernstein, shoe store, and on the west side M. Simon & Brothers, clothing store, were totally destroyed. Kennedy, Lyons & Co, wholesale dry goods, N. Smith & Co., boot and shoe store, F. Williams, saddle store, Bidgood, book store, and the Commercial National Bank building. N. Webb's crockery store, were badly damaged. Loss over $300,000.

Chicago Flour and Wheat Market.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CHICAGO, May 30.—Wheat market quiet but firm. No. 2, $1·27⅜@1·27¾, cash and seller June, and $1·28¾, seller July.

Corn quiet at 51¾@52c., cash and seller June, and 53¾c., seller July.

	Receipts.	Ship'ts.		Receipts.	Ship'ts.
Flour, bbls.	6,000	2,000	Oats, bus	40,000	13,000
Wheat, bus.	57,000	30,000	Rye, bus	2,000	....
Corn, bus.	207,000	32,000	Barley, bus.	3,000	....

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, May 30.—Stocks quiet and firm. Money 3 per cent. Gold, 111¼. 5-20s, 1862, coupons, 115½; do. 1864, cp., 115½; do. 1865, cp., 115½; do. 1865, new, 113¾; do. 1867, 113¾; do. 1868, 113⅝; 10-40s, 109¾; Virginia 6s, new, 74; Missouri 6s, 95; Canton Co., 83½; Cumberland preferred, 34½; N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 98⅝; Erie, 30½; Reading, 118⅞; Adams Express, 81¾; Michigan Central, 124½; Michigan Southern, 114⅝; Illinois Central, 136; Chicago and Rock Island, 101¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 99; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 120½; Western Union Telegraph, 58¾.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, May 30.—Cotton quiet and steady at 17¾c. Flour steady, with a fair demand. State, $5·60@6·80; Ohio, $6·75@6·90; Western, $5·60@7·15. Wheat firmer; new spring, $1·49@1·56 afloat; winter red and amber Western, $1·67@1·69. Corn easier; Western mixed, 65@66c. for unsound, and 70@74c. for sound. Oats—Western and Ohio, 66@68c. Pork quiet and steady. Lard—Steam and kettle-rendered, 10½c. Whisky, 93½c.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, May 30.—Cotton very strong. Middling upland, 17c.; low middlings, 16½c. Flour dull and favors buyers. Wheat dull; choice white $1.90@2; fair to prime $.155, prime to choice $.80@2. Corn steady; Southern white 76@78c.; do. yellow 75c. Oats dull. Whiskey, 94½c.

Milwaukee Markets.

MILWAUKEE, May 30.—Wheat market opened firm but closed easy. No. 1, $1·29½; No. 2, $1·27¾. Receipts, 74,000 bushels; shipments, 77,000 bushels. Freights—steam, 10½c.; sail, 6c.

—A fond mother in Kingston, N. Y., keeps an old-fashioned rocking-chair sitting in the corner as an ornament, because in it she had rocked ten babies, all of whom grew up to be men, and are now living and married.

—The Wm. M. Carleton who writes such excellent poems for the Toledo *Blade*, and which are copied into *Harper's Weekly*, turns out to be Petroleum V. Nasby. His verses are as good as his prose, and the popularity they have met with proves that Bret Harte and John Hay are not to have their peculiar field all to themselves.

THE WEATHER.

The Detailed Meteorological Report for To-day.

The following is the meteorological report of the Signal Bureau of the War Department for this morning, all the observations being taken at 7·43 A. M., Philadelphia time. The barometrical reports are corrected for temperature and elevation. The velocity of the wind is given in miles per hour, and the force is an approximate reduction to the Beaufort scale:—

Place of Observation.	*Barometer.*	*Thermometer.*	*Direction of Wind.*	*Velocity.*	*Force of Wind.*	*State of Weather.*
Baltimore	29·96	79	W.	6	Gentle.	Fair
Boston	29·93	74	S. W.	4	Gentle.	Fair
Cape May	30·14	67	S. W.	2	V. gent.	Clear
Cheyenne	29·95	69	S. W.	6	Gentle.	T. stm
Chicago	30·09	75	S.	6	V. gent.	Cloud
Cincinnati	30·02	74	S.	2	Gentle.	Fair
Detroit	24·83	62	.....	..	Calm.	Clear
Jackson, Miss	30·06	83	E.	5	Gentle.	Fair
Key West, Fla	30·11	68	E.	1	...	Cloud
Louisville, Ky	29·96	74	S.	5	Gentle.	T. stm
Mt. Washington	30·08	75	S. E.	5	Gentle.	Cloud
New Orleans	30·08	73	S. W.	7	Gentle.	Clear
New York	30·20	75	S. W.	13	Brisk.	Cloud
Norfolk	29·78	79	S. E.	8	Gentle.	Cloud
Philadelphia	30·08	80	S.	..	...	Clear
Pittsburg	29·86	80	.....	..	....	Clear
St. Louis	29·92	70	S.	9	Gentle.	Clear
Washington	30·15	80	S.	6	Brisk.	Fair
Wilmington, N.C	30·24	78	.....	18	....	Fair

A MARYLAND MYSTERY.

Discovery of a Cave Containing Human Remains in Cecil County.

The Pilot Town correspondent of the Cecil *Whig* tells the following strange story:—

"John S. Love and Napoleon Lee discovered last winter, while working on the railroad, something that appeared to be a cave, with the mouth or entrance filled with stone. They took some tools to-day (23d instant) and took away the stones and found a cave fifteen or twenty feet long, under a rock, and in it the bones of a man of ordinary size. The skull and under jaw were perfect, but the teeth had fallen out. There were two Indian darts about five inches long, and a sea-shell about the size of a tea cup, interspersed with red spots and large pieces of mica. The inside of the cave had the appearance of being burned. The cave is on R. Alexander's farm, between the Bald Friar and the Head of the Old Maryland Canal. I think from the appearance of the darts that he had been killed by them, and put in there and wood piled on him, and the wood set on fire, and the entrance filled with stone. The relics are at George Brown's, at the Head."

OBITUARY.

M. Jecker.

Among the victims of the Paris Communists was M. Jecker, well known as a banker, and prominent at one time in the finances of Mexico. He was born in Switzerland during the early part of the present century; but went to Paris when quite a young man and engaged in financial pursuits. He first became known during the administration of Almonte in Mexico. Almonte employed him to negotiate a loan, which he did at so low a rate that he was publicly charged with swindling the Mexican Government. On presenting his claim it was at once rejected, and although M. Jecker persistently pressed it, none of the several governments would recognize its validity. On the establishment of the empire, however, Maximilian agreed to pay the claim, and Jecker was employed to negotiate another loan. Whether he ever got the money is problematical; but as he was a man of great wealth the loss, if he did lose anything, did not affect his fortunes.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Tuesday, May 30, 1871.

The city national banks gave another favorable report of the condition of the local money market. The deposits are $1,578,439 higher, and the legal tenders increased by $590,178. The loans, on the other hand, have diminished $50,151, and specie has also suffered a slight loss. The business at the banks has largely increased, but this is due to the very large movement of loans for speculative purposes, which has been the leading feature for this and several of the preceding weeks. Rates are unchanged and almost nominal.

The gold market continues very steady, with a slight upward turn in the premium. D. C. Wharton Smith & Co. quote gold in New York this morning at 111¼@111⅜. The Treasury programme for June providing for the sale of $7,000,000, instead of $8,000,000 as in May, will have the effect of strengthening the market, though we question if the "bull" element will venture much for a rise with the large available surplus in the Treasury to prevent any attempt of this kind.

Government bonds will be weakened naturally by the heavy falling off in the Treasury purchases for the coming June.

At the Stock Board there was a very spirited movement, and prices were stronger. In State and city securities there were no sales.

Reading Railroad sold largely at 59·56@59¾; Pennsylvania sold at 62¼@62¾; Philadelphia and Erie at 29¼; Minehill at 54; Northern Central at 41¾; West Jersey at 62½; Oil Creek and Allegheny Valley at 53¾@52½; Catawissa preferred advanced, and was in demand at 48½.

In Canals there were sales of Schuylkill at 9¼ and preferred do. at 18¾.

The balance of the list was firm but quiet.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$100 C & A m 6s, 89 95		63 sh Penna R. all.	62
$2000 Perkiomen 6s. 85....	80	51 do.....	62¾
$1000 Wilm & R R 7s	94¾	1 do.....	62½
$1000 Pa 6s. sp.....	101¾	400 do.....b60.	62¾
$100 Sch N 6s.. 82..	80¾	300 sh Catta Prf.b60.	48¼
$2000 O C & A R 7s.	87¾	300 do.....	48¾
110 sh Reading R...	59¾	200 do.....	48½
300 do.....b60.	59¾	300 sh Sch Nav Pf..	18¾
100 do.....	59·58	44 sh Minehill R...	54
200 sh Phil & E R..	29¾	50 sh N Cent.	41¾
100 do.....	29¾	18 sh W Jersey R..	62¾
200 sh O C & A R.b30	52¾	100 sh Leh Na..b30.	37¾
200 do.....	52¾	100 do.....	37¾

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 South Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 117@117¼; do. 1862, 111¾@111¾; do. 1864, 111¼@111¾; do. 1865, 111¾@111¾; do. 1865, new, 113¾@114; do. 1867, do. 113¾@114; do. 1868, do. 113¾@114; 10-40s, 109¼@109¾. U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 115¾@115¾; Gold, 111¾@111¾; Silver, 107@108¾; Union Pacific Railroad 1st Mort. Bonds, 92½@93¾; Central Pacific Railroad, 102¾@103¾; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 85¼@85¾.

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & Co., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 117¾@117¾; 5-20s of 1862, 111¾@111¾; do. 1864, 111¾@111¾; do. 1865, 113¾@114; do. July, 1865, 113⅝@114; do. July, 1867, 113¾@114; do. July, 1868, 113¾@114; 10-40s, 109¾@109¾. U. S. Pacific R. R. Currency 6s, 115¾@115¾. Gold, 111¼@112. Market steady.

NAHE & LADDNER, Brokers, report this morning gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	111¾	11·55 A. M.	111¾
10·45 "	111¾	12·25 P. M.	111¾
11·12 "	111¾		

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, May 30.—Seeds—Cloverseed is inactive, with small sales at 8@8¼c. per lb. Timothy is nominal. Flaxseed may be quoted at $2·25@2·30.

Bark—No. 1 Quercitron may be quoted at $28 per ton.

The Flour market is steady, but the volume of business is remarkably light, the inquiry being confined to the immediate wants of the home consumers. 1000 barrels changed hands, including superfine at $5·25@5·50; extras at $5·62½@6; Iowa and Wisconsin extra family at $6·75; Minnesota do. do. at $7@7·25, the latter rate for fancy; Pennsylvania do. do. at $6·25@6·75; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at $7@7·50 for low grade and choice; and fancy brands at $7·75@9, as in quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at $5·87½@6. In Corn Meal nothing doing to fix prices.

Prime Wheat is in fair demand at yesterday's quotations, but the absence of supplies restricts transactions. 2000 bushels Indiana red sold at $1·65@1·68; and some amber at $1·70. Rye is unchanged. 600 bushels Southern were taken at $1·10. Corn is inactive. Sales of 1200 bushels yellow at 75c.; 800 bushels Western mixed at 73c., and 800 bushels do. white at 74c. Oats are firm, and 800 bushels white Western sold at 68@71c. In Barley and Malt nothing doing.

Whisky is lower. Sales of 35 barrels Western iron-bound at 94c.

N. Y. MONEY MARKET YESTERDAY.

From the N. Y. Herald.

"A telegram from Washington states that the Secretary of the Treasury has not as yet accepted, and probably will not accept, the recent offer of New York bankers to take $130,000,000 of the new loan, the conditions attached to the offer being deemed incompatible with the public interests. The subscriptions to the new loan reported to day amount to $200,000. The money market was a shade more active, and a large number of loans were made at four per cent., particularly among the stock houses. The business of the day must be quoted as done at three to four per cent. on miscellaneous securities and at three per cent. on governments. There is a steady inquiry for first-class paper, and strictly prime grades are current at five per cent. discount, with 4½@7 per cent. as the range of quotations for all that comes within the designation of 'prime.' Foreign exchange was dull and rather more steady on the basis of 110¼ for prime bankers' sixty-day sterling, and 110¾@110¾ for sight bills. The announcement of the programme of Treasury operations for the month of June was quietly received considering the important deviation in it from those of the current and preceding months. We think the policy of selling a larger amount of gold in proportion to bond purchases a step in the right direction, particularly at this season. Mr. Boutwell will doubtless see the correctness of the theory that the success of the new loan depends more upon the obliteration of the gold premium than upon the abnormal process of advancing Government bonds by forced purchases of them in the open market. The programme as announced in detail from the Sub-Treasury is as follows:—

BIDS FOR GOLD.

Thursday, June 1		$2,000,000
"	" 8	1,000,000
"	" 15	2,000,000
"	" 22	1,000,000
"	" 29	1,000,000
Total		$7,000,000

OFFERS OF BONDS.

Wednesday, June 7		$1,000,000
"	" 14	1,000,000
"	" 21	1,000,000
"	" 28	1,000,000
6 Total		$4,000,000

"The gold market was unsettled on a light amount of business, the speculative sentiment being at fault as to the effect of the Treasury programme for June. By a very inverse process of reasoning it was at first argued that the smaller purchases of bonds would occasion a decline in them abroad and bring some of them home. On this idea gold opened at 111¾, but declined to 111½, reacting finally to 111¾. As may be inferred, the bulk of the business was at 111¾. The higher price since Saturday is also attributable to an apprehension of more active money in London, now that the civil war in France seems coming to an end."

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....MAY 30

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

8 A. M.....79 | 11 A. M.....87 | 2 P. M.....93

SUN RISES..... 4·34 | MOON SETS..... 2·25
SUN SETS..... 7·20 | HIGH WATER.....10·41

(By Cable.)

LONDON, May 30.—Steamships City of Paris, City of Baltimore, Maine, Tripoli, and Calabria, from the United States, have arrived out.

(By Telegraph.)

NEW YORK, May 30.—Arrived, steamship Nemesis, from Liverpool.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamer Mars, Grumley, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer S. F. Phelps, Brown, New York, do.
Str Bristol, Wallace, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Bark Memoria, Schey, Cork for orders, L. Westergaard & Co.
Schr Julia Crawford, Young, Davenport, Day, Huddell & Co.
Schr Harriet Newell, Gould, Milton, do.
Schr W. Wallace, Scull, East Cambridge, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr E. V. Glover, Ingersoll, Providence, do.
Schr Richard Law, Eldred, Fall River, do.
Schr S. McMenamy, Newell, Marblehead, do.
Schr Reading RR. No. 48, Cullen, Pawtucket, do.
Barge Carrie, Baker, New York, do.
Tug Thomas Jefferson, Allen, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Br. ship Royal Charlie, Sutherland, 46 days from Ardrossan, with iron, etc., to Souder & Adams.
Steamship Virginia, Hunter, 70 hours from Charleston, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamship Whirlwind, Sherman, 36 hours from Providence, with mdse. to D. S. Stetson & Co.
Steamer J. S. Shriver, Webb, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer A. C. Stimers, Davis, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Bark Amanda, Steinfuhrer, from Stettin March 13, with mdse. to L. Westergaard & Co.
Schr Seguin, Davis, 10 days from Ravana, with molasses to Isaac Hough & Morris.
Schr Chas. E. Raymond, Kelly, 5 days fm Boston, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.—vessel to Knight & Sons.
Schr Ella Amsden, Smith, 4 days from Somerset, in ballast to Knight & Sons.
Schr Mary E. Amsden, Lavender, 6 days from Portland, with mdse. to Knight & Sons.
Schr L. T. Knight, ——, 8 days from Savannah, with lumber to captain.
Schr Remittance, Williams, from Rapp

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

CAVALCADING CHRISTIANS.

From the N. Y. World.

Our Washington correspondents inform us that a great sensation has been created in that city during the past week by the appearance in its streets and avenues of an indefinite number of young Christians. These young Christians have entertained the capital with processions, songs, and hymns, and one is left a little in doubt whether the extreme excitement caused by their presence and their performances is to be attributed to their musical gifts, to their good looks, to their excellent drill in marching, or merely to the fact of their being Christians. When we consider the average tone of Washington morals and religion, it will seem to be reasonable enough that the spectacle of a procession of young Christians should appear to that city a more novel and amazing show even than Mr. Burlingame with his heathen Chinee, or the unbelieving "Japs," or the idolatrous Indians from our far Western frontier.

Why young Christians, however, should feel themselves called upon, not in their capacity as citizens, but in their quality of young Christians, to march in military procession through the streets of the Federal capital singing the "Star-Spangled Banner," is really, when one comes to reflect upon it, much more of a puzzle than why the people of Washington should leave their homes and hearths and run into the streets to look at them. The only reference which we can at this moment recall from the Christian Scriptures to any connection between Christian believers and the streets of a city is an injunction laid upon His disciples by the founder of Christianity that whenever they desired to pray they should take particular care to avoid following the example of the Pharisees, who had a way of saying their prayers standing "at the corners of the streets that they might be seen of men." This injunction, if it was not disobeyed to the letter by the young Christians at Washington, certainly was not kept by them in the spirit. They can hardly have imagined, when they marshalled their array in Pennsylvania avenue and set forth with shouts and lights for the White House like a political delegation, or a target company, or a "grand army of the republic," that they were likely to pass unnoted of men; and it is just possible that when they lifted up their voices in "psalms and hymns and spiritual songs" under the Presidential roof they were not wholly exalted out of all consciousness that mortal ears, and those of high degree, were listening to their well-modulated strains. All this would be harmless enough in its absurdity if these "Christian young men" professed to regard their Christianity as Freemasons regard their Freemasonry, or "Knights Templar" their knighthood, as a special mystery and bond, that is, of their own by virtue of which they became a brotherhood apart from other uninitiated men, and are called upon by virtue of that brotherhood from time to time and "processionize" and make excursions together. In that case, however much they might bore the population by singing in the streets at untimely hours, or turning the tide of travel out of the highways into shoals and eddies, no permanent scandal would follow the temporary annoyance. But we understand Christianity to be the general religion of the land, and those young men to have associated themselves together for the purpose of setting forth the peculiar merits and influences of Christianity in an exemplary and superior manner. This they certainly are not in a way to achieve by imitating the suspiciously vainglorious and self-conscious fashions of merely worldly brotherhoods, by seeking notoriety in the highway and by subjecting the President of the United States to an hour or two of hand-shaking to the tune of very slow music, with General Howard standing by as chief executioner.

The Scripture, it is true, enjoins Christians to "render unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's." But the Constitution nowhere provides that the President shall have his hand shaken in his own house by a thousand excursionists, nor yet that he shall be entitled to demand hymns and psalms as tribute from all Christian young men who chance to pass through Washington. If these religious exercises were devotional they should have been rendered not under Cæsar but unto God. If they were not devotional it would not be civil for us to say precisely what they were.

AFTER THE COMMUNE, WHAT?

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The despatches which we publish announce the entire defeat of the Paris insurgents. M. Thiers and his troops are in possession of so much of the city as still remains, and if any struggles continue they are the hopeless efforts of a few hundred Communists barricaded in a corner, to whom despair has lent a hideous sort of courage. There can be no doubt that the Commune, as a military or political force, has ceased to exist. Possibly it is too soon to sum up its record or write its epitaph, but it is difficult to believe that the remotest age will remember it without a shudder, or the most impartial historian modify the passionate condemnation which all the world has already pronounced on its acts. Mr. Frederic Harrison, in the *Fortnightly Review*, is, we believe, the only known writer who has found an explanation for the Commune, or discovered any method in its madness. But the dreadful work of the last week destroys the only value which might have belonged to the passionate rhapsody of the Positivist speculator. The better the idea out of which the Commune sprang, the worse for the world. An idea hat has found expositors like Pyat and Rigault, and that enlisted Dombrowski and Cluseret in its defense, has little chance of being accepted hereafter by honest men. Paris had a right to municipal self-government, no doubt, but the only possible apology for the imperial oppression against which the great city protested, has been supplied by the madmen who made her the offer of liberty. The social questions which the Commune sought to raise have been pressing for a settlement for years past. They never had so good a chance for fair consideration as within the past twelvemonth. It is probable that the Commune has postponed them for half a century. Social reorganizations have come before now through convulsions and great agonies, but they come in spite of disorders, and not by help of them. The September massacres made republicanism impossible in France. The barbarities of the Commune have undone the work of a score of reformers, and closed the ear of Europe to every demand for social readjustments. If the overthrow of the Vendome column was meant as a protest against the military spirit, in behalf of what new doctrine of good-will do the charred ruins of Paris plead?

But the death of the Commune is only the beginning of the end. M. Thiers is master of Paris to-day, and being master, his difficulties are still all before him. The Versailles Government has never been popular even with the Parisians to whom the Commune was most odious. Before it quitted Bordeaux, it had contrived to outrage the sensibilities of the vainest population in the world. Every shopkeeper on the Boulevards felt himself humiliated at being governed from a provincial city, and the vote of the Assembly to adjourn to Versailles instead of Paris was resented as a wanton affront. For all this M. Thiers was held responsible. He had not been thoroughly popular in Paris even when Paris chose him as one of her deputies in the Corps Legislatif. It was not Thiers whom they loved, so much as Napoleon whom they hated, and in the same way it was the fierce hostility of Paris to the rulers who surrendered the city to the Prussians that led them to welcome any successors. When the Executive whom the Bordeaux Assembly had chosen had established itself in the capital, Paris all at once found itself divided into two hostile camps. Paris in rags sat scowling from the Buttes Montmartre, while Paris in broadcloth implored M. Thiers either to govern or give way to somebody who would. He did neither. The insurgents might have been dispersed without difficulty during the first week or fortnight. They might have been beaten even after a month's delay, had M. Thiers known how to attach his own troops to him, or had Vinoy shown ordinary skill in planning his movement. The double failure drove the Thiers government to Versailles, followed by the hisses of the city he could not rule. Then came that long period of inaction and that weary show of incapacity and fear, while the insurrection grew daily stronger, while the Commune organized itself and intrenched the city, and throughout which the contempt of the Parisians for M. Thiers darkened day by day into hate. His bombardment of the city followed, and Paris saw with indignation her lawful rulers battering down what her enemies had spared. From the day when the shells began falling about the Arc de Triamphe, the anger against M. Thiers was as strong among his old partisans as among his old opponents. What must it be to-day, when the city lies in ruins solely because the chief who ought to have saved her was unequal to the work?

That is the immediate difficulty of the situation. It is not possible to believe that M. Thiers can long continue at the head of this Government. It is equally difficult to name a successor under whom the Government could be carried on in its present shape.

If we are to regard the existing Government as permanent in form, we shall look about in vain for an executive whose claims to popular confidence could inspire any hope of success. To put a weak man or an unknown man in M. Thiers' place is to encourages the intrigues of Orleanists, of Bourbons, and of Imperialists alike. There are no means of forming an opinion on the probable chances of either, nor is it certain that society may not find a savior who should prove neither an imbecile nor a tyrant. But he must be a sanguine man indeed who can discover in the circumstances of to-day much ground for believing that the republic is likely to prove stronger than all its opponents together.

THE LATEST COAL MINE HORROR.

From the N. Y. Herald.

On Saturday last Pittston, Pa., was the scene of a calamity similar to that which visited Avondale in the autumn of 1869. The shaft of one of the mines took fire, and as it was the only means of ingress and egress all the workmen in the mine were completely shut out from escape. Fortunately the number of men thus trapped was not as great as at Avondale, where one hundred human beings fell victims to the carelessness, inhumanity, or, what is most likely, avarice of the mining companies. At Pittston only thirty-seven men were entombed, of whom eighteen were taken out dead and the others alive, though insensible. It is feared that the recovery of several of the latter is impossible.

One would have thought that after the terrible catastrophe at Avondale precautions would have been taken at once against its occurrence in other mines. The fact that the number of victims in the Pittston mine is only eighteen does not make their fate less horrible to contemplate. Two years ago we called the attention of the mining companies to the necessity of providing all their mines with more than one shaft, so that the workmen would be not only secured against death from sudden and unforeseen occurrences, but that they would be all provided with a strong, health-preserving current of pure air, so much needed in all mines. It is evident from the tragedy at Pittston that there has not been any improvement in this direction. The mine in which the thirty-seven men were immured has but a single shaft; that shaft took fire, and instantly every soul in the depths below was as much cut off from escape as are any of the souls we read of in Dante's "Inferno." Not long ago the same shaft caught fire, and, says the report, "has not been considered entirely safe in its working-gear for some time." Nevertheless, on Thursday last, a mine inspector investigated its condition "and reported everything satisfactory." But, as events have proven, everything was not satisfactory. In the first place, there was danger of the shaft taking fire, and, in the next, the company was deliberately violating the law, which forbids the employment, at one time, of more than twenty men in a mine which has but one means of retreat. Furthermore, there was next to nothing at hand to extinguish a fire in the event of one occurring. When the shaft at Pittston was in flames on Saturday a miserable well was the only source from which water could be rapidly obtained, and as its supply was insufficient recourse was had to the river, half a mile distant. In short, every fact developed by the tragedy strengthens the evidence of the criminal negligence of the company in the matter of providing against fires.

A witty Englishman has observed that for a people who make it a constant boast that they possess more freedom than any other nation on earth, Americans submit to an amount of tyranny from corporate bodies that would provoke a revolution in Europe. The truth of this assertion is to be seen in this latest coal mine horror. So far as we are aware the Avondale tragedy had not the slightest effect upon the corperations which own the Pennsylvania mines. Although the expense of constructing additional air passages and means of escape from death is comparatively trifling, nothing seems to have been done. Our correspondent in Pittston reports the excitement as intense at that place, and well it may be. The sudden stifling to death of eighteen husbands and fathers is a catastrophe horrible enough to excite one, particularly where the tragedy could and should have been prevented by the simplest and least expensive of precautions. It is not long since the monopolists who own the mines crushed all resistance out of the miners and compelled them to return to work on their own terms. During the long and weary strike, of which a surrender was the result, the companies appealed to the public for support, alleging that their expenses forbade their paying the wages demanded. If these expenses include life-saving appliances, we should like to know what amount was expended for the purpose. It is the duty of every corporation to adopt all reasonable precautions for saving the lives of its employes. In the Pittston mine there was no precaution whatever taken. The shafts of all mines are liable to take fire at any moment; it is impossible perhaps to guard against accidents of this kind; but where a mine has more than one shaft the chance of the community being horrified by the wholesale choking to death of workmen becomes so infinitesimally small that it can scarcely be said to exist at all.

It is, perhaps, too much to hope that the Pittston tragedy, following within two years after that at Avondale, will bring the coal companies to a proper sense of the duty they owe to the miners. But we trust it will influence the Pennsylvania Legislature to enact a law compelling the monopolists to provide additional shafts to every mine which at present has only one, and forbidding under heavy penalty the working of any mine as dangerous to human life as that at Pittston. A law of this kind is necessary to prevent the recurrence of just such horrors as the one reported.

THE TREATY WITH AMERICA.

From the London Saturday Review.

The President of the United States, having previously summoned an extraordinary session for the purpose of considering the conclusions of the Joint Commission, is now able to submit to the Senate the treaty which has been concluded. It proves to be an absolute surrender of every point for which successive English Governments have contended. It commences with the humble apology which was demanded in vain by Mr. Sumner and Mr. Fish; and the English commissioners, as if for the express purpose of humiliating their country, have committed the blunder of declaring that the law which they recognize for the purpose of compensation was not in force when the supposed liability was incurred. A penalty inflicted for the breach of a legal obligation would have been comparatively endurable. The excuse for their inconsistency is founded on the professed desire of the English Government to cultivate friendly relations with the United States. A thinner veil could not have been woven to disguise the true motive of unqualified submission. It is not easy to understand the imminence of the danger which seems to have frightened the commissioners. At the worst the American Government could only have threatened a lawless invasion of Canada; and it is not likely that so coarse a menace was used to accelerate the negotiation. If any patriotic American desires fully to appreciate the triumph of his country, he has only to contrast the treaty with the despatches of Lord Russell and Lord Clarendon, and above all with Mr. Bernard's excellent treatise, which from this time is obsolete. It is not surprising either that Mr. Sumner expresses general satisfaction with the treaty, or that he thinks it practicable to inflict on England the additional affront of making the arbitration exclusively one-sided. Perhaps the more generous section of his countrymen will be satisfied with the ample revenge which they have secured for all real and imaginary offenses.

As the removal of Mr. Sumner from the office of Chairman of Foreign Relations proves that the President is supported by a majority in the Senate, there is every reason to believe that the convention will be ratified. Circumstances have changed since the vexatious rejection of Mr. Reverdy Johnson's treaty. In 1869, when Mr. Seward shared the profound unpopularity of Mr. Andrew Johnson, chronic ill-will to England was stimulated by unwillingness to allow the outgoing administration the credit of effecting a settlement of the dispute. General Grant and Mr. Hamilton Fish have on more than one occasion displayed an exacting and unfriendly spirit in dealing with the Alabama controversy; but their late proceedings seem to prove that they have the good sense to prefer a substantial victory to any political advantage which they might secure by keeping the quarrel open. As the English Commissioners consented to surrender the main point in dispute, the President's Government can scarcely be blamed for adopting their decision. In the arrangement of a compromise or of a submission, the party who is less eager for an adjustment enjoys an undoubted superiority. In the United States the possibility of a rupture with England involved a mere disturbance of commercial credit; and in popular estimation the inconvenience was overbalanced by the hope that war might result in territorial aggrandizement. Englishmen, on the other hand, have cultivated for many years a genuine love of peace which is neither shared nor understood by any other civilized community; nor could it be forgotten that a struggle in Canada would be conducted under the most unfavorable conditions. There was nothing to gain and much to lose in a conflict with the United States; and the hostile feeling which so largely affects American politics has never been reciprocated in England. The great majority of the people, having neither leisure nor inclination for the study of questions of international law, have probably received a vague impression that the persistent complaints of American speakers and writers must have had more or less foundation; and the present Government is not especially susceptible on delicate points of honor. Mr. Gladstone has, since the final overthrow of the Southern Confederacy, felt and expressed the deepest remorse for the sympathy with which he regarded their heroic efforts when they seemed likely to win. Lord Stanley and Lord Clarendon have, by their large concessions to the exigency of Mr. Seward and Mr. Reverdy Johnson, prepared general opinion for the ultimate prevalence of the American demands.

The additional quarrel with respect to the fisheries, which has recently been fastened on England and Canada, unexpectedly gave an opening for fresh negotiations in the matter of the Alabama. To Sir Edward Thornton's proposal of a commission on the fishery question, the Secretary of State replied by a suggestion that the same machinery should be used to prepare the way for a settlement of the still more serious dispute. When England was a self-asserting and perhaps a pugnacious power, the overture would not have been readily accepted. It was known from Mr. Fish's notorious despatch to Lord Clarendon, and from the President's last message to Congress, that the American demands had extended even beyond the limits which were defined by Mr. Sumner; but the Ministers probably only wished to find a decent excuse for giving way, and a commission might be supposed to give a kind of judicial color to a predetermined surrender. Like the conference of three months ago, the commissioners met without any foregone conclusion, but with a result which might be easily foreseen, as it was involved in the terms of their appointment. There could be no objection to their concurrence in a prospective alteration of international law. Times and circumstances have changed; and it may perhaps be expedient to impose on neutrals a further restriction in their dealings with belligerents. Many politicians hold that the prohibition of the equipment of vessels which may afterwards be armed as cruisers would be highly valuable if England were a principal in a maritime war. It is agreed on all hands that, according to the existing law, an armed vessel fit for service cannot be lawfully allowed to issue from a neutral port; and throughout the Alabama controversy the English Government admitted, perhaps with an excess of candor, that on sufficient evidence the ship might have been prevented from leaving the Mersey. The subsequent judgment of the Court of Exchequer threw a doubt on the soundness of the opinions of Lord Russell's law advisers; but the Americans may fairly rely in argument on the virtual acknowledgment of the legitimacy of their protests. In his long correspondence with Mr. Adams Lord Russell clearly proved that according to European and American precedents the English Government was not responsible for the escape of the Alabama, but it was impossible to fall back on a position which had been abandoned by his successors at the Foreign Office.

The sting of the convention, apart from considerations of national honor and self-respect, lies in the retrospective effect which is given to the new provision of international law. There is much difference of opinion as to the soundness of the policy embodied in the Declaration of Paris; and it has been contended that the maritime power of England is diminished by the rule that free bottoms make free goods; but it has never been alleged that the declaration involved any compromise of national dignity. If the old rule had been enforced during the Crimean war, a demand that enemy's goods captured in neutral vessels should be restored would have been summarily rejected. The deliberate change of the law implied that the right of capture existed up to the date of the declaration. It appears that the commissioners, having agreed on a certain proposition of law, have further provided that the Alabama question shall be determined in conformity with the new enactment. It would have been a simpler course to state that the conduct of the English Government in the Alabama case was a breach of international law; but the English commissioners may be excused for preferring a form of expression which partially veils the real character of their decision. The machinery which they have provided for determining the claims is highly decorous, and even ornamental. It is perhaps pleasanter to be fined by a Court of Kings and Presidents of Republics than by a vulgar board of arbitrators. It is not known whether the Emperor of Brazil can command the services of accomplished jurists among his own subjects; but there can be no doubt that the Governments which have been selected to give dignity to the arrangement will take care that they are respectably represented at Washington. A difficulty arising from the possible refusal of the House of Representatives to vote any money which may be required may perhaps cause future complications.

The second convention is properly made subject to the ratification of the Canadian Parliament, as well as of the Imperial Government; but it may be supposed that Sir John Macdonald represents the feeling and opinions of his fellow colonists. In this case also the Government of the United States has succeeded in its main contention. Americans are henceforth to be allowed an equal right in the Canadian fisheries, and the inhabitants of the Dominion are on their side admitted to a share in the fisheries in the Northeastern States. As the reciprocal privileges are confessedly of unequal value, the American Government is to pay to Canada a sum to be determined by arbitration; and it may be hoped that the Canadian Parliament will apply the amount in some form to the benefit of the districts which are immediately interested in the fisheries. The dispute which is now to be settled in favor of the Americans dates from the close of the war of 1812, which had terminated the rights of fishing enjoyed before the Revolution and preserved by the treaty of 1783. In the late negotiations the Americans have contended that their vested interest in the fisheries was not a mere matter of contract, but rather a property analogous to territorial ownership; but it seems clear that a covenant is merely a covenant, and and by the treaty of 1818, in which the right of fishing was conceded as part of an arrangement for commercial intercourse, the claim of a prior right was virtually abandoned. As the Canadians have borne with the interference of the American fishermen during the greater part of the interval since the establishment of the republic, there is no reason to suppose that they will suffer any intolerable hardship. The maintenance of the exclusive right to the fisheries might possibly have been useful as an equivalent to be conceded for some future commercial concession; but there can be no doubt that American legislation is tending in the direction of free-trade, and that the former intercourse will be revived, not as an act of liberality, but for the obvious benefit of the United States. The arrangements for settling the San Juan dispute, which has been revived by the American Government, are not yet known. An open arbitration would be the most satisfactory method of securing, in one instance at least, the interest and honor of England.

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Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad Company

7 PER CENT. GOLD

First Mortgage Bonds.

Interest Payable April and October, Free of State and United States Taxes.

We are now offering the balance of the loan of $1,200,000, which is secured by a first and only lien on the entire property and franchises of the Company,

At 90 and the Accrued Interest Added.

The Road is now rapidly approaching completion, with a large trade in COAL, IRON, and LUMBER; in addition to the passenger travel awaiting the opening of this greatly needed enterprise. The local trade alone is sufficiently large to sustain the Road. We have no hesitation in recommending the Bonds as a CHEAP, RELIABLE, and SAFE INVESTMENT.

For pamphlets, with map and full information, apply to

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS,

Dealers in Government Securities,

No. 36 South THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

TRAVELLERS' CREDITS

ISSUED IN CONNECTION WITH

Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co.,

OF LONDON,

AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT EUROPE.

We would call the special attention of Americans going abroad to the complete arrangements made by our London House, in their office, at

No. 41 LOMBARD Street,

For the comfort and convenience of holders of our Circular Letters, and especially with reference to their correspondence and the latest advices from the United States.

Persons taking Credits through us can have their passports furnished without extra charge.

Full information given at our office.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 114 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

5 9 tuths3m PHILADELPHIA.

BONDS

OF THE

Camden and Amboy Railroad, New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, and Delaware and Raritan Canal Company,

Constituting the

United Companies of New Jersey.

We offer these most desirable bonds, in registered certificates, due in 1894, bearing 6 PER CENT. INTEREST, free of all taxation, payable April 1 and October 1.

For full particulars, apply to

DREXEL & CO.

C. & M. BORIE.

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DUNN BROTHERS,

BANKERS,

Nos. 51 and 53 S. THIRD St.

Dealers in Mercantile Paper, Collateral Loans, Government Securities, and Gold.

Draw Bills of Exchange on the Union Bank of London, and issue travellers' letters of credit through Messrs. BOWLES BROS & CO., available in all the cities of Europe.

Make Collections on all points.

Execute orders for Bonds and Stocks at Board of Brokers.

Allow interest on Deposits, subject to check at sight. 1 3

B. K. JAMISON & CO.

SUCCESSORS TO

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BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds

At Closest Market Rates,

N. W. Cor. THIRD and CHESNUT Sts

Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. etc 1 26

JOHN S. RUSHTON & CO.,

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GOLD AND COUPONS WANTED.

City Warrants

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

No. 50 South THIRD Street,

5 24 PHILADELPHIA.

SPECIAL ATTENTION

PAID TO THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF

Stocks and Bonds,

Here and in New York, and every facility furnished to parties desiring to have them carried.

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530 WALNUT St.,

PHILADELPHIA.

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FINANCIAL.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK and WASHINGTON.

JAY COOKE, McCULLOCH & CO.

LONDON.

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AND

Dealers in Government Securities.

Special attention given to the Purchase and Sale of Bonds and Stocks on Commission, at the Board of Brokers in this and other cities.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS,

COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS.

GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT AND SOLD.

In connection with our London House we are now prepared to transact a general

FOREIGN EXCHANGE BUSINESS,

including Purchase and Sale of Sterling Bills, and the issue of Commercial Credits and Travellers' Circular Letters, available in any part of the world, and are thus enabled to receive GOLD ON DEPOSIT, and to allow four per cent. interest in currency thereon.

Having direct telegraphic communication with both our New York and Washington Offices, we can offer superior facilities to our customers.

RELIABLE RAILROAD BONDS FOR INVESTMENT.

Pamphlets and full information given at our office,

5 3 3mrp No. 114 S. THIRD Street, Philada.

Wilmington and Reading Railroad

7 PER CENT. BONDS,

Free of Taxes.

We are offering the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company

AT 82½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

Interest Payable January and July.

The Bonds are in

$1000s, $500s, and $100s,

and can be REGISTERED free of expense. The road is doing a good business, with prospects of considerable increase.

This issue is made to procure additional rolling stock.

Bonds, Pamphlets, and information can be obtained of

DE HAVEN & BRO.,

No. 40 South THIRD Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

INVESTMENT BONDS

PORTAGE LAKE AND LAKE SUPERIOR SHIP CANAL 10s. Secured by first mortgage on the canal (now completed), and on real estate worth five times the amount of the mortgage.

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI, 10s.

DOUGLAS COUNTY, NEBRASKA (including Omaha), 10s, and other choice Western county and city bonds, yielding good rates of interest.

ALLENTOWN CITY (PA.) SEVEN PER CENT. SCHOOL BONDS, free from taxes under the laws of the State, at par and interest.

For full particulars apply to

HOWARD DARLINGTON,

3 2 3m No. 147 South FOURTH Street.

COUPON OR REGISTERED LOAN

OF THE

City of Williamsport, Pennsylvania,

With both principal and interest made absolutely secure by State and municipal legislation, for sale at

85,

AND ACCRURED INTEREST, BY

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,

Bankers and Stock Brokers

No. 39 S. THIRD STREET,

2 PHILADELPHIA.

WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

WINES, LIQUORS, ENGLISH AND SCOTCH ALES, ETC.

The subscriber begs to call the attention of dealers, connoisseurs, and consumers generally to his splendid stock of foreign goods now on hand, of his own importation, as well, also, to his extensive assortment of Domestic Wines, Ales, etc., among which may be enumerated:—

500 cases of Clarets, high and low grades, carefully selected from best foreign stocks.

100 casks of Sherry Wine, extra quality of finest grade.

100 cases of Sherry Wine, extra quality of finest grade.

25 casks of Sherry Wine, best quality of medium grade.

25 barrels Scuppernong Wine of best quality.

50 casks Catawba Wine " "

10 barrels " " medium grade.

Together with a full supply of Brandies, Whiskies, Scotch and English Ales, Brown Stout, etc., etc., which he is prepared to furnish to the trade and consumers generally in quantities that may be required, and on the most liberal terms.

P. J. JORDAN.

5 5 tf No. 220 PEAR Street,

Below Third and Walnut and above Dock street.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,

No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts.,

IMPORTERS OF

Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

PURE RYE WHISKIES,

IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 3 21

FROM YESTERDAY'S FIFTH EDITION.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Pittston Calamity.

NEW YORK, May 29.—A despatch to Blake, Mason & Co. says the coal mine accident was caused by the friction of the machinery. Brown, superintendent of the colliery, was in this city at the time of the accident, and left last evening for home. The loss of property and business will be large in addition to the loss of life.

The Evening *Post* says:—"The families of the men lost by this calamity will be cared for by the public with the same large charity extended to the sufferers by the Avondale fire. This community in particular, in whose service the fatal mine was worked, will be prompt and liberal in supplying their wants.

A meeting will be held at the Academy of Music in a few days, at which all the facts of the calamity will be considered and appeals made in behalf of the families it has deprived of support. But if the West Pittston Coal Company be justly accused of having illegally exposed its men to death, the whole burden of the future support of their families ought to fall upon it, though it should require the confiscation of its entire property."

Whit-Monday in New York.

The various German organizations in this city are celebrating Whit-Monday by picnics, excursions, and social festivities. Nearly 5000 Teutons went to Staten Island this morning, and numbers equally great to different parks and places of resort in the vicinity of New York.

PORT CHESTER, N. Y., May 29.—The down noon express train on the New Haven Railroad to-day struck a wagon containing John Miller, grocery merchant, who had a leg and arm broken, and was otherwise injured. There is reason to hope his injuries will not prove fatal. A young man, named Hirman, was slightly injured. The horse was killed.

ALBANY, May 29.—The German peace jubilee was the most imposing demonstration ever witnessed in this city. The procession was nearly two hours in passing a given point. The exercises consisted of addresses in German and English and music this afternoon.

FROM THE WEST.

Railway Opening.

ST. LOUIS, May 29.—A large party of citizens went to St. Charles this morning to celebrate the completion and opening of the new railroad bridge across the Missouri river. The bridge will be immediately used by the North Missouri Railroad.

Presbyterian Assembly.

CHICAGO, May 29.—In the Presbyterian Assembly to-day the report of the Judicial Committee was presented, and recommended, in reference to the complaint of certain members of the Session Church of Eaton, Ohio, against the Cincinnati Synod, that the complainant have leave to withdraw the complaint without prejudice, and be advised to present the same to that Synod.

The report also recommended that the complaint of Christian Kern and others be again referred to the New Orleans Presbytery, with the injunction that complainants be allowed a hearing. The report was adopted.

Rev. Dr. Backus, from the committee of twenty-one, spoke explanatory, vindicating the plan of the committee.

Messrs. Gibson and Booth, of New York, made addresses in favor of adopting the report.

Rev. Dr. Musgrave made an elaborate and lengthy speech strongly urging the prompt and decisive rejection of the whole scheme.

He thought it lacked simplicity and economy, and would prove a failure as regards effectiveness and collection of funds. He predicted, if adopted, a monopoly would be erected with vast power of patronage, and would become grasping, selfish, and arbitrary, corrupting, ultimately, and controlling the Assembly itself.

He implored the House to kill the measure as a plan hurtful to the interests of Christ's kingdom. The present Church machinery was abundantly operative under it. Its growth has been relatively greater than the Methodists or the growth of the population of the country. It had collected ten millions of dollars last year. We wanted nothing better.

Pending the consideration of the report, the Assembly adjourned till 2 30 P. M.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Vice-President Colfax Improving.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—The following bulletin to-day is posted on the door of the Vice-President's room:—The Vice-President slept better than on any night since attacked. He is able to sit up quite a while at a time, and now only needs strength, which he is recovering, though slowly.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The Home for Destitute Colored Children, at Maylandville, on the Darby road, contains at present 40 children, boys and girls, with ages ranging from three to twelve years. The expenses for the year ending yesterday were $4500, which sum was made up by voluntary contributions.

—The Councils Finance Committee have agreed to report an ordinance appropriating $120,000 for the completion of the Mill Creek culvert. The committee are in favor of a loan of $300,000 for the purchase of ground for the erection of new police stations.

—James Smith, the man who threw the coat into the face of the American Girl at Point Breeze Park on Friday last, is now under $2100 bonds to answer; $600 for inciting to riot, and $1500 for assault and battery with intent to kill.

—The Athletics beat a picked nine by a score of 38 to 11 yesterday.

Domestic Affairs.

—The decoration ceremonies throughout the country to-day give promise of being quite grand.

—The drought throughout the Middle and Eastern States threatens much damages to the growing crops.

—There is likely soon to be a change in the French embassy at Washington, Monsieur Trielhard having asked to be relieved.

—The family of John Brown, residing in California, desire it to be stated that the report that they need assistance is unfounded. They are well provided for, and will not accept assistance from any source.

—The sentence of Mrs. Fair, the California murderess, has been postponed until Thursday, to give time to the prosecution to file counter affidavits to those of the defense seeking to impeach one of the jurors.

—Most of the miners who were rescued from the burning shaft at Pittston, on Sunday, have either since died or are now rapidly sinking. The funerals of some of the dead took place yesterday, and others will be buried to-day.

—The Mexican Commission, now in session at Washington, has agreed to throw out all claims on account of bonds issued by authority, or pretended authority, of the Mexican Government, on the ground that they do not come within its province.

Foreign Affairs.

—The exit of all persons from Paris is forbidden.

—The National Guards of Paris have been disarmed.

—Firemen from both London and Antwarp did good service in Paris towards extinguishing the flames.

—The Swiss Federal Council have decided that only those refugees are to be delivered over to French authority who are proved guilty of ordinary crime.

—The last large band of insurgents were crushed on Sunday at the Cemetery of Pere la Chaise, where the most sanguinary contest of the late rebellion was fought.

—Letters from prominent members of the Commune, which were seized by the German authorities, show that a conspiracy against the Government of Belgium existed.

—The execution of members of the Commune commenced yesterday morning at the Hotel de Ville, and among the more prominent were Bergeret, Perault, Genin, Louis Gantier, and Renault, who were shot together.

—The naturalization treaty between Austria and the United States, signed by Ministers Beust and Jay last September, has been ratified by the Reichsrath, and will be submitted to the Hungarian Diet on the 25th of June.

—In the National Assembly yesterday, General Changarnier defended Bazaine's capitulation of Metz, and General Leflo announced that all capitulations during the German contest were to be investigated by a council of war.

AN UPRIGHT JUDGE.

An Excellent Finale to a Prize Fight—Collins and Edwards Sent to the Penitentiary.

The prize fighters, Collins and Edwards, were taken for trial before Judge Dowling, in the Court of Special Sessions, New York, on Saturday. At the conclusion of the argument for the prisoners, Judge Dowling gave the following sentence:—

You have been tried here for a violation of that law known to the people of New York as a law to prevent and punish prize-fighting, and the evidence produced against you is, in the mind of the Court, conclusive of your guilt. Such practices as that you are charged as having engaged in are calculated to foster a spirit of idleness and vagabondism among young men, and prevent them from working to earn an honest living. It must be stopped. That you are residents of New York is beyond all doubt, and you are therefore within the jurisdiction of this court. You left this city secretly, went into an adjoining county, and there engaged in a prize fight, all the preliminaries of which—seconds, umpires, bottle-holders, spongers, and so on—were arranged before you left. You have been identified, and there is conclusive evidence that you are the men who fought; indeed, your battered and bruised appearance here is proof enough to my mind. You returned here to your homes and were arrested by the police. The majesty of the law must be sustained. The people of the city of New York are your accusers. They say to you through me, "This prize-fighting must stop; it must end right here." And it will. I cannot adopt the suggestion made by your counsel to admit you to bail to keep the peace, for the patent reason that there is no peace in you as long as you are at liberty. Prize-fighting is bred in your bones. You say it was your trade in England, and that there you followed it as a livelihood. You cannot do so here. This country receives and protects you so long as you behave yourselves, but here you cannot outrage the laws. And neither can you return to England, for the cities there have passed a law called the Habitual Criminals' act for the arrest of known thieves, vagabonds, and prize-fighters, and their confinement in prison. No sooner was this law passed than you men came here. The consequences were apparent. On the street corners little boys discussed the points of Edwards and Collins, and Coburn and that other man. It is absolutely disgusting. You men, however, showed some spirit. You actually fought, while Coburn, that huge loafer who challenged any man in the world to fight him, could not be made to fight any man. Mr. Superintendent (to Superintendent Kelso) I want you to bring me these heavy weights. This brutal exhibition must be suppressed, and in order to make an example of you men the Court will give you such a blow as will knock you out of time. (Laughter.) The sentence of the Court is that you Edwards and you Collins be imprisoned in the Penitentiary for the term of one year each, and pay a fine of $1000 each, and stand committed until such fines are paid.

Thomas McAlpine, who acted as umpire for Collins, was fined $500 and sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.
PHILADELPHIA, May 2, 1871.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash, on and after May 30, 1871.

Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the company.

The office will be open at 8 A. M., and close at 3 P. M., from May 30 to June 2, for the payment of dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
THOMAS T. FIRTH,
5 2 2m Treasurer.

☞ J. & L. L. BARRICK'S LEGITIMATE Tailoring Establishment, No. 41 S. TENTH Street, where you can get the best suit for the least money. Where, furnishing your own material you can have it made and trimmed exactly right. Price, fit, and workmanship guaranteed. A good stock always on hand, to show which is no trouble, and to sell the same at rates not to be excelled is our highest ambition. 5 2 tuths26t

☞ HARPER'S LIQUID HAIR DYE
Never Fades or Washes Out,
will change gray, red, or frosted hair, whiskers, or moustache to a beautiful black or brown as soon as applied. Warranted, or money returned. Only 50 cents a box. Sold by all Druggists. 5 28 tuths6m

☞ THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA
Manufacture and sell the Improved Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.
D. T. GAGE,
5 30tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.

☞ PILES.—DR. GUNNELL DEVOTES HIS time to the treatment of Piles, blind, bleeding, or itching. Hundreds of cases deemed incurable without an operation have been permanently cured. Best city reference given. Office, No. 21 N. ELEVENTH Street. 4 15 3m

☞ DR. F. R. THOMAS, No. 914 WALNUT ST., formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to extracting teeth without pain, with fresh nitrous oxide gas. 11 17 tf

☞ THURSTON'S IVORY PEARL TOOTH POWDER is the best article for cleansing and preserving the teeth. For sale by all Druggists. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle. 11 26 stuthly

☞ DISPENSARY FOR SKIN DISEASES, NO. 216 S. ELEVENTH Street.
Patients treated gratuitously at this institution daily at 11 o'clock. 1 14

WINDOW BLINDS, ETC.

WINDOW BLINDS,
Lace Curtains, Curtain Cornices
HOLLAND SHADES.
PAINTED SHADES of the latest tints.
BLINDS painted and trimmed
STORE SHADES made and lettered.
Picture Cord, Tassels, Etc, Repairing promptly attended to.
B. J. WILLIAMS, Jr.,
No. 16 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
3 7 tuths3m PHILADELPHIA

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PUBLIC SALE.

THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.

A Valuable and Productive

OIL FARM

Of 220 Acres, and a Large Amount of Machinery, Tubing, Tanks, Etc.

ALL IN GOOD ORDER.

The following described Real Estate and Personal Property, known as the

"Cornplanter Oil Farm,"

Situate on both sides of OIL CREEK, in Cornplanter township, Venango county, Pa., and about two miles from Oil City, will be sold for cash, to the highest bidder, at public sale, at the PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, in the city of Philadelphia,

ON TUESDAY,

June 6, A. D. 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange:—

All that certain tract of land, now known as the "Cornplanter Tract," situated in Cornplanter township, Venango county, State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, viz.:—

Beginning at a white oak, the westerly corner, thence by land of Hamilton McClintock (now McClintock Oil Company), north 89½ degrees, east 173 3-10 perches to a post; thence south fifteen degrees east 110 3-10 perches to a white oak; thence east 169 5-10 perches to a hickory; thence south 57 perches to a post; thence by land of Thomas Anderson south 50 degrees, west 96 perches to a post; thence north 50¾ degrees west 332 perches to a post; thence 42 degrees east 56 perches to a white oak, the place of beginning, containing 220 acres, more or less, and being the same land now owned by the "Cornplanter Oil Company." The sale will be made subject to any and all existing leases of any part of the said premises, of which the following is believed to be a correct list:—

Lease to F. W. Andrews, covering about 55 acres more or less.

Leases to John Munhall and others, covering about 14 acres more or less.

Lease to H. M. Good and others, covering about 2 acres more or less.

Lease to Mechling, Moore & Sutton, covering about 2 acres more or less.

Lease to Metz & Whitcomb, covering about 1 acre more or less.

Lease to William Leckey and others, covering about 3 acres more or less.

Lease to Tarbell & Hess, covering about 5 acres more or less.

Lease to Charles V. Whitcomb and others, covering about 4 acres more or less.

All existing leases provide for a royalty of 25 per cent. of the product to be paid to the land interest, and in some cases an increased percentage, should wells be found to yield more than 15 barrels per day.

Also, all the following named personal property, viz.:—One iron tank of about 6500 barrels capacity. Two iron tanks of about 200 barrels each. One steam suction and force pump, used for forcing water from the creek to the high portions of the tract for the supply of engines, and for collecting oil from the various wells (through underground pipes) and delivering the same in tank, near railroad, for shipment.

Nine steam engines and 5 boilers; ⅛ of engine and boiler from 10 to 15-horse power; ⅛ of 890 feet of 2-inch tubing and sucker rods; ⅛ of 216 feet of 5¾-inch casing; 3100 feet tubing in wells; 925 feet 3 and 3½ inch casing in wells; 160 feet 5¾-inch casing in wells; 289 feet 5¾-inch casing not in wells.

About 1000 feet 2½ inch tubing used for oil and water pipe; about 7000 feet 2 inch tubing used for oil and water pipe; about 300 feet 1¼ inch pipe used for steam and gas; about 375 feet 2½ inch tubing not in wells.

The personal property is in good working order, and most of the engines and boilers are nearly new. The Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad passes through the tract. The producing wells on the property are connected by pipe lines with one central iron tank, from which point the oil is thrown by steam pump into the large iron tank near and above the railroad track, where it can be readily ladened on the cars.

The land interest is in receipt of about 12 barrels of oil per day, 6 barrels of which are from wells operated by the company, and 6 received as royalty from leases.

There are eight small tenant houses, blacksmith shop, cooper shop, carpenter shop, stable, etc., upon the tract, and a lot of blacksmith and carpenter tools. The whole real estate and personal property will be sold together, thus offering a rare opportunity to those desiring to control a large tract of land, with first-class facilities for development, as about 100 acres of the property remain to be tested.

Any additional information can be had by addressing the office of the "Cornplanter Company," No. 524 Walnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

By direction of the Stockholders and order of the Board.
HIRAM BROWER, Secretary.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 25 thstu6t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

EXECUTORS' SALE.—ESTATE OF Hon. Ellis Lewis, deceased. Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers. Modern Three-story Brick Residence, No. 653 North Thirteenth street, above Wallace street. On Tuesday, June 6, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that modern three-story brick messuage, with three-story back building and lot of ground, situate on the east side of Thirteenth street, 90 feet north of Wallace street, No. 653; thence extending eastward 61 feet 9½ inches; thence northward 4 feet 3 inches; thence northwesterly 7 feet 9 inches; thence still northwesterly 9 feet 10 inches; thence westwardly 71 feet 4½ inches to Thirteenth street; thence southward along Thirteenth street 13 feet to the place of beginning. Together with the common use and privilege of a 2 feet 6 inches wide alley. There is also an alley between this and the adjoining messuage. The house contains 10 rooms, bath-room, gas, hot and cold water, range in kitchen, with circulating boiler. Clear of all incumbrance. Terms—Half cash, immediate possession. Keys at the auction rooms.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 27 s2t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE. —2 three-story Brick Dwellings, Nos. 1837 and 1839 Filbert street, west of Eighteenth street. On Tuesday, June 6, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described properties, viz.:

No. 1. All that three-story brick messuage, with two-story back building and lot of ground, situate on the north side of Filbert street, No. 1837; containing in front on Filbert street 16 feet, and extending in depth 117 feet to Cuthbert street. The house has ten rooms, etc. Subject to a yearly ground-rent of $150. Possession in 30 days.

No. 2. All that three-story brick messuage, with two-story back building and lot of ground, situate on the north side of Filbert street, adjoining the above, being No. 1839; containing in front 16 feet, and in depth 117 feet to Cuthbert street. The house has 10 rooms, etc. Possession in 30 days. Subject to a yearly ground-rent of $150.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 27s2t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE. —Modern Three-story Brick Residence, No. 1628 Vine street, west of Sixteenth street. On Tuesday, June 6, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that modern three-story brick messuage, with two-story back building and lot of ground, situate on the south side of Vine street, west of Sixteenth street, No. 1628; containing in front on Vine street 17 feet, and extending in depth 140 feet to Winter street—2 fronts. It has gas, bath, hot and cold water, water-closet, underground drainage, furnace, cooking-range, etc. Clear of all incumbrance. Terms—$6000 may remain on mortgage.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 18 27 j3 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

MACHINISTS' TOOLS FOR ANY CLASS OF work, Founders, Forgors, and Boiler Makers, combining the latest improvements. GRINDSTONE boxes, Truing and Hacking Machines, will keep the stones true and sharp for quick and pleasant grinding. No dust.
GEORGE C. HOWARD,
5 9 m No. 17 S. EIGHTEENTH Street.

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERchants and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, etc. etc., No. 223 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

"SPRING LAKE."

An elegant country seat at Chesnut Hill, Philadelphia, ten minutes walk from depot, and five hundred yards from Fairmount Park; lawn of nearly nine acres, adorned with choice shrubbery, evergreen, fruit and shade trees. A most healthy location, views for 40 miles over a rich country, modern pointed stone house, gas, water, etc., coach, ice, and spring houses, never failing spring of purest water, (LAKE FOR BOATING), all stocked with mountain trout, carp, etc., beautiful cascade, with succession of rapids through the meadow.

Apply to J. R. PRICE, on the premises. 4 25

FOR SALE,
HANDSOME RESIDENCE,
WEST PHILADELPHIA.
No. 3248 CHESNUT Street (Marble Terrace),
THREE-STORY, WITH MANSARD ROOF, AND THREE-STORY DOUBLE BACK BUILDINGS.
Sixteen rooms, all modern conveniences, gas, b h, hot and cold water.
Lot 18 feet front and 120 feet 2 inches deep to a back street.
Immediate possession. Terms to suit purchaser.
M. D. LIVENSETTER,
4 18 No. 129 South FOURTH Street.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME BROWN-STONE Residence, west side of Broad, above Master street, containing all modern improvements. Lot 50 by 200 feet to Carlisle street.
Also, a modern three-story brick Dwelling, with side yard, No. 1413 North Eighteenth street, containing ten rooms, with all the conveniences, and will be sold a bargain.
Also, elegant four-story brown-stone Residence, No. 1917 Chesnut street, built in a very superior and substantial manner. Lot 44½ by 178 feet.
Also, ninety-three acre Farm, in Richland township, Bucks county, within 2¼ miles of North Pennsylvania Railroad. R. J. DOBBINS,
5 20 stuth 6t Ledger Building.

FOR SALE, A BARGAIN—VALUABLE Farms in Montgomery county, Pa., on the Bethlehem pike, 18 miles north of Philadelphia, near the North Pennsylvania Railroad, containing 265 acres, with handsome improvements and all the modern conveniences. Has two tenant houses and two large barns (stabling for 100 horses and cattle), and all other necessary outbuildings. It is well watered, and under good fence, etc. There is a variety of fruit and about 30 acres of timber. Can be divided into two farms if desired. It contains everything to commend it as a gentleman's country residence. Apply to R. J. DOBBINS, Ledger Building, or P. R. SCHERR, on the premises. 5 20stuth6t

FOR SALE—A NEW BROWN STONE HOUSE, with ten large rooms, with all the usual modern improvements; stone stable, ice-house, and convenient out-buildings, with ten acres of land. The above property is well situated near Ambler station, on N. P. RR., one mile above Fort Washington, Montgomery county. Terms accommodating. Apply to S. H. AUSTIN, No. 129 S. SEVENTH Street. 5 29 3t*

NORTH BROAD SPREET LOTS.—FOR sale very cheap, west side of Broad, above Vine, 73½ by 198 feet; west side of Broad, above Thompson, 200 feet deep to Carlisle street; east side Broad, corner Cambria, 100 feet front by 528 feet to Thirteenth street. R. J. DOBBINS,
5 20 stuth 6t Ledger Building.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—HANDSOME Brown-stone Residence, situated S. W. corner Broad and Thompson streets, containing all modern conveniences, and newly frescoed and painted throughout. D. M. FOX & SONS, No. 540 N. FIFTH Street. 5 20stuth6t

VALUABLE MILL SITE.—SEVENTY-FIVE horse power, and six-roomed house, with four acres of ground, desirable for paper mill. Address
J. MAX GREEN,
5 20 stuth 6t No. 809 CHESNUT Street.

COUNTRY AND CITY PROPERTIES FOR SALE, RENT, and EXCHANGE in great number and varieties by
J. MAX GREEN,
5 6 1m No. 809 CHESNUT Street.

TO RENT.

FOR RENT,

STORE, No. 339 MARKET Street.

APPLY ON PREMISES.

4 22 tf J. B. ELLISON & SONS.

TO RENT, FURNISHED—DESIRABLE Summer Residence, Township Line, near School Lane, Germantown.
JUSTICE BATEMAN & CO.,
5 1tf No. 122 South FRONT Street.

TO LET—A HANDSOME COUNTRY SEAT at Mount Holly, furnished or unfurnished, with Stable and about three acres, plenty of shade, fruit, and in complete order. E. T. DOBBINS,
5 29 mwf3t* No. 1412 WALNUT Street.

TO LET—A LARGE FURNISHED HOUSE, Old York avenue, below Fisher's lane, near railroad station. Apply 1812 LOCUST St. 5 27 3t*

DIVORCE NOTICES.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, May 10, 1871.
NOTICE.—To JACOB F. SCHILLING, late of the County of Philadelphia.
In obedience to an order of publication to me directed, you are hereby notified to be and appear in the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia, on the first MONDAY of June next, to show cause, if any you have, why ANNA D. SCHILLING should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you, according to the prayer of her petition filed in said court.
5 12 law4w WILLIAM R. LEEDS, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, May 10, 1871.
NOTICE.—To BERNARD McLAUGHLIN, late of the County of Philadelphia.
In obedience to an order of publication to me directed, you are hereby notified to be and appear in the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia, on the first MONDAY of June next, to show cause, if any you have, why MARY McLAUGHLIN should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you, according to the prayer of her petition filed in said Court.
5 12 law4w WILLIAM R. LEEDS, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, May 10, 1871.
NOTICE.—To DEWITT M., OGDEN, late of the County of Philadelphia.
In obedience to an order of publication to me directed, you are hereby notified to be and appear in the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia, on the 1st MONDAY of June next, to show cause, if any you have, why HARRIET A. OGDEN should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you, according to the prayer of her petition filed in said court.
5 12 law4w WILLIAM R. LEEDS, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, May 10, 1871.
NOTICE.—To THOMAS J. PELKY, late of the county of Philadelphia.
In obedience to an order of publication to me directed, you are hereby notified to be and appear in the Court of Common Pleas for the city and county of Philadelphia, on the first MONDAY of June next, to show cause, if any you have, why PHEBE J. PELKY should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you, according to the prayer of her petition filed in said court.
5 12 law4w WILLIAM R. LEEDS, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, May 10, 1871.
NOTICE.—To JOHN FINLEY, late of the County of Philadelphia.
In obedience to an order of publication to me directed, you are hereby notified to be and appear in the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia, on the first MONDAY of June next, to show cause, if any you have, why CATHARINE FINLEY should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you, according to the prayer of her petition filed in said Court.
5 12 law4w WILLIAM R. LEEDS, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, May 10, 1871.
NOTICE.—To LEAVITT J. LIBBY, late of the County of Philadelphia.
In obedience to an order of publication to me directed, you are hereby notified to be and appear in the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia, on the first MONDAY of June next, to show cause, if any you have, why ELIZABETH B. LIBBY should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you, according to the prayer of her petition filed in said Court.
5 12 law4w WILLIAM R. LEEDS, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, May 10, 1871.
NOTICE.—To MARY EVERHAM, late of the County of Philadelphia.
In obedience to an order of publication to me directed, you are hereby notified to be and appear in the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia, on the first MONDAY of June next, to show cause, if any you have, why CHARLES EVERHAM should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you, according to the prayer of his petition filed in said court.
5 12 law4w WILLIAM R. LEEDS, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, May 10, 1871.
NOTICE.—To JOSEPH HARRISON, late of the County of Philadelphia. In obedience to an order of publication to me directed, you are hereby notified to be and appear in the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia, on the first MONDAY of June next, to show cause, if any you have, why SARAH J. HARRISON should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you, according to the prayer of her petition filed in said Court.
5 12 law4w WILLIAM R. LEEDS, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, May 10, 1871.
NOTICE.—To CONSTANTINE B. ELBE, late of the County of Philadelphia
In obedience to an order of publication to me directed, you are hereby notified to be and appear in the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia, on the first MONDAY of June next, to show cause, if any you have, why LOUISA HENRIETTA ELBE should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you, according to the prayer of her petition filed in said Court.
5 12 law4w WILLIAM R. LEEDS, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, May 10, 1871.
NOTICE.—To EDWARD F. BROTHER, late of the County of Philadelphia.
In obedience to an order of publication to me directed, you are hereby notified to be and appear in the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia, on the first MONDAY of June next, to show cause, if any you have, why ESTHER A. BROTHER should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you, according to the prayer of her petition filed in said court.
5 12 law4w WILLIAM R. LEEDS, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, May 10, 1871.
NOTICE.—To ROLF C. LINK, late of the County of Philadelphia.
In obedience to an order of publication to me directed, you are hereby notified to be and appear in the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia, on the first MONDAY of June next, to show cause, if any you have, why ELIZABETH C. LINK should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you, according to the prayer of her petition filed in said Court.
5 12 law4w WILLIAM R. LEEDS, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, May 10, 1871.
NOTICE.—To EDWARD BARTINE, late of the county of Philadelphia.
In obedience to an order of publication to me directed, you are hereby notified to be and appear in the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia, on the first MONDAY of June next, to show cause, if any you have, why ALMIRA BARTINE should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you, according to the prayer of her petition filed in said court.
5 12 law4w WILLIAM R. LEEDS, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, May 10, 1871.
NOTICE.—To ANNE IBBOTSON, late of the County of Philadelphia.
In obedience to an order of publication to me directed, you are hereby notified to be and appear in the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia, on the first MONDAY of June next, to show cause, if any you have, why ARVAH JAMES IBBOTTSON should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you, according to the prayer of his petition filed in said court.
5 12 law4w WILLIAM R. LEEDS, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, May 10, 1871.
NOTICE.—To GEORGE R. HALLOWELL, late of the County of Philadelphia.
In obedience to an order of publication to me directed, you are hereby notified to be and appear in the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia, on the first MONDAY of June next, to show cause, if any you have, why LAVINIA C. HALLOWELL should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you according to the prayer of her petition filed in said Court.
5 12 law4w WILLIAM R. LEEDS, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, May 10, 1871.
NOTICE.—To ANN CANDY, late of the County of Philadelphia.
In obedience to an order of publication to me directed, you are hereby notified to be and appear in the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia, on the first MONDAY of June next, to show cause, if any you have, why THOMAS D. CANDY should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you, according to the prayer of his petition filed in said court.
5 12 law4w WILLIAM R. LEEDS, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, May 10, 1871.
NOTICE.—To ALFRED BORDEN, late of the County of Philadelphia.
In obedience to an order of publication to me directed, you are hereby notified to be and appear in the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia, on the first MONDAY of June next, to show cause, if any you have, why CORALINN BORDEN should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you according to the prayer of her petition filed in said court.
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5 12 law4w WILLIAM R. LEEDS, Sheriff.

SH

Evening Telegraph

TUESDAY, MAY 30, 1871.

REPUBLICAN CITY NOMINATIONS.

The delegate elections of the Republican party of Philadelphia are to be held on the second Tuesday of June next, and the politicians are busily engaged in preparing for that momentous contest. On its result, and on the character of the nominations made by the Republican conventions, much depends. The Democrats, warned by innumerable defeats, and profoundly impressed with the necessity of making unusually good nominations, are hunting up their best material, and, from present indications, they will make one of the best city tickets they have ever formed in Philadelphia. We wish we could say as much for the prospect looming up before the Republican party; but, unfortunately, there are many reasons for apprehending that it will nominate a number of inferior, objectionable, obnoxious, or unpopular candidates, who will be as mill-stones tied to the neck of the party to drag it to destruction. We need not particularize. We have no animosities against any of the aspirants to gratify. Our only object is to promote the welfare of the city, and to urge the Republican party, ere it be too late, to construct a ticket that is in all respects worthy of the support of all its well-disposed members. But while the Democrats have held their pounds in leashes and compelled the vile elements of their party to remain in enforced retirement, the Republicans are, from present indications, more likely to select the bulk of their ticket from a class of positively bad, indifferent, or inferior aspirants than from the hosts of talented, honest, good and true men belonging to their organization. If these fears are realized, the Registry law, and all the false counting that dishonest return judges can do, will not save an ignominious Republican ticket from deserved defeat. Thousands of the rank and file of the Republican party, and of its most exemplary members, are rife for revolt. They are tired of voting for local candidates whose tainted reputations are the sure precursors of iniquities in office, and the doctrine is growing every day more popular that it is infinitely better to vote for an honest, exemplary, faithful, and talented Democrat for a local office, not involving partisan principles in the discharge of its duties, than for a corrupt, disgraced, ignorant, or disreputable Republican. Ludlow as Judge and Sheppard as District Attorney command the respect of the community, Democrats though they be, and they serve the interests of all good citizens, while it is plain that the Republican party has been injured rather than benefitted by supporting the unworthy men who have occasionally been elected heretofore by their suffrages. All other things being equal, the masses of the Republican party prefer to support Republican nominees; but a large and growing minority of its members are in no mood to invoke the great evil of entrusting important local powers to untrustworthy men simply because some remote, presumable, or imaginary good may thereby be accomplished. A local partisan victory resulting in the choice of corrupt or contemptible candidates is worse than a local defeat; and as partisan issues will not be directly at stake this fall thousands of independent Republicans will gladly embrace an opportunity for making a sedulous effort to secure the best possible selection of local officials, irrespective of their partisan affinities. Much more than the usual number of cut and scratched tickets will be polled, if the Republicans make inferior nominations; while a thoroughly bad Republican ticket will be overwhelmed in a whirlwind of popular indignation.

DECORATION DAY.

The graves of the brave men who died that the nation might live will be decorated with fresh flowers to-day, and young and old will unite in doing reverence to their memory. The custom of laying floral tributes upon the graves of the Union dead has its appropriateness in the fact that the great civil war which for long weary years desolated the fairest portions of this continent was one of principles and not of policy. Many were slow to recognize all that was involved in the conflict, but as the tide of battle wavered between defeat and victory the nation was forced to recognize the fact that the war could have but one result. Once being entered into, the total defeat of one party or the other could alone end it, and a Union victory meant the destruction of slavery as the inspiring cause of the war, and the strengthening of all the ideas of nationality which, in the North at least, had been increasing in intensity year by year, notwithstanding the demoralizing doctrines so industriously preached, in season and out of season, by the Secession leaders while preparing for the great act of treason which brought ruin on themselves and upon their followers. As the war was one of principle, and as the principle involved was that of republican freedom, so the memory of the men who laid down their lives for the national cause is held in greater reverence by those who reap the benefits of their sacrifice than it would have been had they fallen in a mere war of conquest or even in a conflict with a foreign invader. If the custom of decorating the soldiers' graves with flowers serves no other good purpose, it will at least have the effect of impressing those who participate in the ceremonies of Decoration Day with a proper idea of the value of the principles which were involved in the war for the suppression of the Rebellion, and of inciting them with a fresh enthusiasm to perfect the great system of government which the result of the war prevented from being a disastrous failure. The soldiers of the Union armies will have died in vain if fraud and corruption are permitted to do the work which treason and force were unable to accomplish; and the decoration of their graves will be but an idle ceremony if it does not inspire each man, woman, and child with an earnest desire to advance public and private virtue, and to resolutely resist the plans of those who, for the gratification of their own selfish ambitions, would not hesitate to involve the nation in ruin. The moral of Decoration Day is that it is necessary for those who wish to preserve our liberties unimpaired to be vigilant always, and to take that intelligent interest in public affairs that fraud and corruption will not be enabled to make headway; and those who stand by the graves of the dead soldiers and scatter them with fragrant flowers should resolve to do a real honor to their memory by doing now, and at all future times, their whole duty as citizens of a free country in which the proper administration of the Government is a matter of concern to each individual.

WHAT NEXT FOR FRANCE?

With the collapse of the Communist rebellion comes before the world the question, What next for France? and the difficulties involved in it are greater than any presented in the subjugation of the armed mob of Paris. The country is laid waste; the capital city, beautiful Paris, "the joy of the whole earth," is in ruins, and a multitude of conflicting interests and innumerable crude and conflicting experimental ideas are in the way of the establishment of a stable government that will be strong enough to maintain its authority and to revive the fallen fortunes of the nation. The best man in France at the present moment is M. Thiers, who in his best days was little more than a tricky and unreliable politician, with but few real statesmanlike qualities, and yet upon him in his old age has apparently fallen a task requiring far-seeing wisdom and a large-minded policy if it is to result in the preservation of France from the misfortunes which have befallen her in the vibrations of her political pendulum between Red Republicanism and Imperialism. Imperialism, which many accepted gladly because it appeared to be the only means of relief from worse evils, has proved its utter worthlessness, and the ruins of the palaces of Paris are monuments to Red Republicanism which the nation cannot but behold with horror. Now the red flag has been trampled in the dust, however, and between the crushing defeats inflicted at the hands of the Germans and the destruction caused by those who had proclaimed themselves as the representative Frenchmen of the age, the nation has been brought to a lower depth of degradation than ever before. The world will await with anxiety for the next experiment that France will make in the way of self-government; and while the prospects are certainly not bright, we can at least hope that a country that has done so much for civilization may profit by the terrible disasters that have befallen it, and that the France of the future may be a real leader in the direction of liberty and enlightenment.

LIKE CURES LIKE.

A little exercise of the imagination will enable us to appreciate the position of Mr. William Edwards and Mr. Timothy Collins, the renowned light-weights, as they stood before Judge Dowling in a New York court on Saturday. We published a report of the proceedings yesterday, and very good reading it made. When the judge said, "The court is going to give you men a blow that will knock you out of time," the distinguished prisoners doubtless thought he was the jolliest head "beak" they had ever come before. They *wanted* to be knocked by such an affable gentleman. After such a speech, and with such evident intentions of doing the fair thing, this amiable judge would only give them a love-tap, only order them, with a wink, to furnish bail (that the nearest tavern could supply) for a trial that would never come off. When the truth finally dawned on them and on their crop-eared friends, what dismay! Such a complete setting down was never before seen in a court of justice. On a low calculation about five hundred individuals are at the present moment preparing newspaper articles on this subject, expressing the received and entirely proper horror of civilization at prize-fighting, and hoping that Judge Dowling's earnest rebuke may have a salutary effect upon the lower classes. About four hundred of these articles will call the blow a "trenchant" one (without in the least knowing why), and the entire five hundred will be very sure that, if criminals are punished as relentlessly by all judges as by this judge, there will speedily be an end of everything like ruffianism and disorder in the land. With all this—although we do most potently and powerfully believe it—we have nothing to do, but there is a phase of the subject, a modest wild flower of a thing, which runs a danger of being overlooked and trodden down in the heartiness and unanimity of the popular approval. Judge Dowling's success on this occasion renders it desirable that his method of dealing with prisoners should be reduced to some system. For instance, the judge might say:—"See here, my man, I am going to make an example of you; I shall put you in Chancery." If the reader don't know he should, this is one of the most awful fates that can possibly befall a professor of the Manly Art. Or he might say, "See here, my gay com-pan-ion, you are to be sent to grass and heavily nobbed; two years, Mr. Clerk." For a hardened old offender the judge might have this address:—"Come hither, my sweet-scented gazelle. Do you know what I am going to do with you? No? Well, I'll tell you. You are to be tapped and bunged and drawn and sogged and made groggy, and you are to endure a variety of similar complications until you are to be gone into and finished. That is what is going to happen to you, sweet one. Five years, Mr. Clerk, hard labor." We give these only as examples. It is easily to be seen that the idea can be enlarged on to any extent, having, in fact, no limit but the taste and fertility of the learned Judge. If slang is the language of the future, these "sabre cuts of Saxon speech" may do an all-important work in taking it from the region where it has heretofore most flourished, and in giving it a wider audience. For the world is given to placing great weight on the words of a judge, of considering and quoting them much. But *similia similibus curantur*, we suppose. Judge Ludlow might have astonished both plaintiff and defendant in the St. Clement's case the other day if he had only taken this tack. Imagine him asking:—"Did you ever hear what happened to the celebrated Game Chicken at the hands of the Nobby Shropshire One? You will find it reported in full in Dombey—*I*, 175—and there is no more satisfactory precedent to apply to this case." If our brother Ludlow could only be induced to say something of that sort he would perhaps gratify, but would certainly astonish, both the religious and secular public.

NOTICES.

Thin Clothing Does Not Cost Much, and is *most comfortable for warm weather. Coats, Pants, and Vests, every shape, color, size, of linen or woollen, at prices satisfactory to customers, because lower than same articles are sold elsewhere.*

White Vests.
White Duck Suits.
Linen and Drill Coats.
Alpaca and Drap d'Ete Suits.
Fine All-wool Cassimere Suits.
Elegant Black Dress Suits.
Striped Pants and Vests.
Children's Suits.
Boys' Suits.
CHEAP
AT
Wanamaker & Brown's,
Oak Hall,
The Largest Clothing House in America,
S. E. cor. Sixth and Market Streets.

WINES.

FINE SHERRY.

AMO FLOR FINO.

A very high-grade wine, combining the Amontillado with the Rich, Fruity Flavor which makes this wine a rarity among fine Sherries, and not often found in any stock for sale. Imported and for sale by

E. BRADFORD CLARKE,

(SUCCESSOR TO SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,)

S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT,

1 31 tuthstf4p PHILADELPHIA.

PROCLAMATION.

Health Office,
Philadelphia, May 30, 1871.

The Health Officer, as per acts of the Legislature and resolutions of the Board of Health, gives notice as follows:

1. Hogs must be removed from the City and the Hog Pens destroyed.

2. The keeping of Cows within the consolidated city—rural districts excepted—is prohibited.

3. Slaughter Houses must have all the requirements of law, and during the quarantine season must twice each week have their blood-pits cleaned, and have not less than twenty-five pounds of Chloride of Lime distributed over the premises.

4. Hides, Fish, or Vegetables, during the summer season, must not be unladen on either of the Delaware or Schuylkill fronts, without a permit from the Board of Health.

5. The throwing in the streets or alleys, Kitchen Offal, Garbage, Filth, or other Rubbish, is forbidden.

6. Kitchen Offal, Slops and Garbage from private or public houses, must be collected in enclosed water-tight carts; open carts or wheelbarrows are forbidden.

7. Straw, Hay, Hoops, Staves, Shavings, Sweepings or Rubbish of any kind, from crockery stores, sugar houses, warehouses, stores, public or private houses or other places must, not be thrown in the streets or alleys.

8. The remnants or refuse of any kind, of building material remaining after building new houses or repairing old ones must, be removed without delay.

9. Any person offending as above will be punished according to law, and this proclamation is due notice to all parties.

10. For further information apply at the Health Office.

By order of the Board of Health,

1t JOHN E. ADDICKS, Heath Officer.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY

RAILROAD LEASE.

STOCKHOLDERS

OF THE

Camden and Amboy Railroad, Delaware and Raritan Canal, and New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company,

ARE INVITED TO SIGN A CONSENT TO LEASE THE WORKS TO THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, NOW READY AT THE OFFICES OF

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200 LAWN ROBES,

Magnificent Styles. Goods just landed.

Printed Jaconet Lawns, Very Cheap.

Rich Organdy Lawns at 25 cents.

Plain Pink, Blue, Buff, and Green Lawns.

VERY RICH STYLES OF GRENADINES,

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SILK AND WOOL, AND ALL-WOOL,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

SILK-FINISH CRINOLINES, for Lining Dresses, at 25 cents a yard.

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Secured Seats free.

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By Professor HENRY MORTON.

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BRILLIANT STEREOPTICON EXHIBITION of views from all parts of the world.

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3-16, ¼, ⅜, and 1 inch thick.

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200 plates Ribbed, 24x60, ¼ inch.
200 " " 24x72, ¼ "
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16,000 feet Rough, ¼ inch, assorted sizes.
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Complete Sewing Machine

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I have worked on a Howe and Singer, and find none to work so beautiful as the American. It gives perfect satisfaction. Mrs. Dr. J. H. YOCUM,
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I have used a Howe, Grover & Baker, and Singer, and would not give the American Combination for all of them. It gives me perfect satisfaction. I consider it the best in the market. Mrs. J. REED,
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The American is a perfect *Gem* of a machine. I would not take a hundred dollars for it if I could not get another. It works beautiful.
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Your machine makes very satisfactory work, both as to quantity and to quality, and I do not hesitate to recommend them to be superior to anything I have yet seen for the purpose to which they are adapted. T. BUCKLEY, Treasurer.

I have used different machines for nine years past, but have never seen any equal in all respects to the American. It is perfectly simple in the combination, easily operated, and does the most beautiful work. Mrs. JULIA E. BLACK, Benzonia, Mich.

It works beautifully. We are turning out three dozen pairs of shoes per day, 18 button-holes in each pair. MARY E. GREEN,
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I have had one of your Combination Button-hole and Sewing Machines in use for 15 months, and consider it by far the best I have ever used. It works *beautifully*. Mrs. ANNIE C. DAVIDSON,
Fashionable Dressmaker, No. 1508 Chesnut street.

I can testify that one of the best good things I know of is your American Combination Sewing Machine. I have found more satisfaction in using it than any of the other three I have owned. This really beats all. I heartily and honestly commend it to all who wish a machine that will be sure to give perfect satisfaction. Rev. I. W. SCHENCK,
Pastor of the Third Reformed Church,
No. 1435 Filbert street, Philadelphia,

Price of this Celebrated Machine only $75.

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MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

"The Liar" and "No Escape" at the Walnut.

Foote's comedy of *The Liar*, which, sharing the fate of a great number of capital pieces, had lain on the shelf for a good number of years until it was brought into notice recently by being produced in handsome style at Wallack's Theatre, New York, was performed last evening, with much applause, at the Walnut, Mr. Walcot being the representative of the romancing hero. The piece is slight in texture, there being scarcely any plot worth speaking about, and the interest depends upon the bright, vivacious dialogue, and upon the complications in which the lively imagination and exaggerated language of "Young Wilding" involve him. As in all the best of the old comedies, there is a central idea, which is strictly adhered to, and there is no wasting of words on side issues which have but an imperfect bearing upon the main business in hand. The characters adhere to established comedy types, but have sufficient individuality to be interesting in themselves, and to contrast well with each other; and the play itself is a clever but somewhat highly-colored picture of London life of a couple of centuries ago.

Mr. Walcot, who is a born comedian, was completely in his element as the imaginative "Wilding," and he dashed through the part in lively rattling style that was very effective. Mr. Walcot's high animal spirits and easy, graceful manner always make his comedy performances entertaining: but pleasing as was his effort last evening, it was deficient in fine finish, and there was little in it likely to make a permanent impression upon those who witnessed it. There is probably no young actor upon the stage at present who has so many qualifications necessary for the achievement of a brilliant reputation in elegant comedy as Mr. Walcot, but if he wishes to obtain the place to which his talents apparently entitle him as the legitimate successor of Murdoch, Davenport, and Mathews in this line of his art, he will be obliged to do more head work and to give his acting more polish. Animal spirits, graceful manners, and good looks are important qualifications, but they are not the only ones necessary for such success as an artist of Mr. Walcot's fine abilities ought to aspire to, and there are enough examples on the stage at present to prove, if any proof were necessary, that highly finished acting pays both in cash and reputation. We do not make these remarks in a censorious spirit, but for the sake of pointing out to an artist of real talent what were the deficiencies, rather than the faults, of a very pleasing performance, for such Mr. Walcot's personation of "Young Wilding" last evening undoubtedly was.

Mrs. Walcot as "Miss Grantham"—a "girl of the period" of two centuries ago—acted charmingly, and Mr. Chapman gave a humorous sketch of the French-Irish tutor-valet "Papillon." Mr. Bailey is also entitled to a word of commendation for a creditable personation of the heavy father of the piece, "Old Wilding."

No Escape, by Watts Phillips, which was the *piece de resistance* of the evening, enabled the audience to make a comparison between the old and the new styles of play-writing.

The Liar is a favorable specimen of the old English comedy, but it is not the best piece of the kind that has ever been produced by any means, while *No Escape* is above the average of the sensational dramas of the present day. It is scarcely necessary to say that the balance of merit is very largely in favor of the older play, and that *The Liar* was, last evening, vastly more enjoyable than *No Escape*. Mr. Watts Phillips in this drama has packed his incidents closer than usual, but there is nevertheless much useless and uninteresting verbiage and many trivial details, which are, to say the least of them, tedious. The author appears to have concentrated all his efforts upon producing thrilling situations for the curtain to fall upon at the end of each act, and in this he has succeeded. The plot, which is somewhat intricate, shows a hardened villain confronted at every step by the evidences of his former crimes, until at length he is involved in the ruin which he intended for others. Despite its defects, the play is an excellent one of its kind, and is decidedly more effective than some of the more elaborate works of the same author. The principal characters were last evening creditably sustained by Mr. and Mrs. Walcot, Miss Annie Graham, and Mr. Chapman.

The City Amusements.

AT THE WALNUT Foote's comedy of *The Liar* and Watts Phillips' drama of *No Escape* will be repeated this evening.

AT THE ARCH *The Comedy of Errors*, with Mrs. Drew as "Adriana" and Messrs. Mackay and Craig as the two "Dromios," will be performed this evening. *The Serious Family* will be given as an afterpiece.

On Friday Mr. Craig will have a farewell benefit.

AT THE CHESNUT Mr. Edmond Coles will have a benefit this evening, when *All's Not Gold That Glitters* and *A Terrible Tinker* will be performed. Mr. Coles will also give a sketch from Dickens' "Bleak House," entitled *Poor Joe*.

AT THE MUSEUM, Ninth and Arch streets, the double-headed babe is now on exhibition. The drama of *Uncle Tom's Cabin* will be represented this evening. A matinee to-morrow.

X. T. K.—To-morrow evening, at Concert Hall, Mr. B. F. Duane, the X. T. K., will appear in his laughable entertainment entitled "Ninety Minutes in Kweer Kompany."

MISS CASSIE RENZ will give a grand concert at the Academy of Music on Friday next, when she will be assisted by Mrs. Jenny Kempton, Signor Leoni, Mr. Harry Sanderson, and a grand orchestra under the direction of Professor L. Engelke. The box sheet is now open at the Academy of Music and at North's music store, No. 1026 Chesnut street.

A GRAND TESTIMONIAL BENEFIT to Mrs. Caroline Richings-Bernard and Mr. C. D. Hess will be given on next Saturday afternoon and evening at the Academy of Music. In the afternoon *The Comedy of Errors* will be performed by Mrs. Drew and the Arch Street Theatre Company, to be followed by *The Bonnie Fishwife*, in which Mrs. Bernard will appear. The evening's performance will consist of Balfe's popular opera of *The Bohemian Girl*, with a cast embracing the full strength of the English Opera Combination. Seats can now be secured at the Academy and at North's music store, No. 1026 Chesnut street.

CITY ITEMS.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

WHITCOMB'S ASTHMA REMEDY—Sure cure.

REFRIGERATORS,

Cedar Moth Chests, Enamelled-lined Coolers, Cooler Stands, a large assortment, wholesale and retail, No. 220 Dock street, below Walnut.

PERSONS desirous of purchasing good and new furniture would do well to attend the sale at Scott's New Auction Rooms, No. 1129 Chesnut street, to-morrow morning, at 10 o'clock.

BURNETT'S FLORIMEL—An exquisite perfume.

DIED.

MARTIN.—Suddenly, on the 28th instant, of congestion of the brain, SAMUEL W. MARTIN, in the 55th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1418 Lombard street, on Wednesday, 31st instant, at 3 o'clock. Interment at Monument Cemetery. 1t

PAXSON.—On First day, the 28th instant, WM. LASHBROOKE PAXSON, son of the late Richard and Elizabeth S. Paxson, in the 43d year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to his funeral, without further notice, from his late residence, in Bensalem township, Bucks county, Pa., on Fourth day, the 31st instant, at 11 o'clock. To proceed to Frankford. Carriages will be at Schenck's Station to meet the 9·30 train from Kensington. **

NEW MOURNING STORE.

New Stock at Lowest Prices.

No 1226 CHESNUT STREET.

NEWEST DESIGNS IN DRESS GOODS.
NEWEST DESIGNS IN BONNETS.
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CHEAPEST CRAPE CLOTHS IN PHILADELPHIA.
EVERY ARTICLE AT LOWEST PRICE.

We would respectfully call attention to our new Dress-making and Suit Department, where every novelty in black suits will be found ready-made and made to order, at shortest notice, by a competent dressmaker, and also call attention to our White Goods and Ladies' Underwear Department. Large Stock of Linen and Lawn Suits, of finest finish, always on hand.

A. MYERS & CO.,

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see Inside Pages.

☞ TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CAMden and Amboy Railroad, Delaware and Raritan Canal, and New Jersey Railroad Companies

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the United Companies of New Jersey, held at Trenton on the 19th of May, 1871, the following resolutions were passed:—

Resolved, 1. That the Directors of the United Companies, viz, the Delaware and Raritan Canal Company, the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company, and the New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, corporations of the State of New Jersey, do hereby declare that it does to them seem expedient to lease the property and franchises of the said United Companies, and each of them, to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, on the terms and conditions set forth in the instrument of lease this day read to the Board.

2. Resolved, That Samuel Welsh, A. L. Dennis, R. F. Stockton, John G. Stevens, Cambridge Livingston, and the General President be a committee, with power to submit the said lease to the stockholders of the United Companies, and obtain their consent, in writing, in proper form, and to do all things necessary and proper to consummate the negotiation therefor, and in case two-thirds in interest of the stockholders in said company consent thereto, that the officers of the respective companies do execute the said lease, and attach the proper corporate seals of said companies thereto, and deliver the same when instructed so to do by this board.

The committee appointed by the last resolution, in presenting the lease and contract to and with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to the stockholders for their ratification, think it proper to make a brief statement in relation thereto.

In order that the mutual business between the works of the United Companies and those of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company should be conducted harmoniously, an agreement was entered into some years since, in which, among other things, it was provided that the Connecting Railroad should be built; that the United Companies should pro-rate on freight and passengers, and that certain reasonable terminal facilities should be provided. Experience, however, soon made it evident that many points had received no consideration, while others were provided for in an indefinite manner; hence it became necessary to add supplementary provisions explanatory of the contract. Other points of difference arose, however, from time to time, and complaints were continually being made by both parties, each putting a different construction on their rights and obligations While, in some sense, there was a mutuality of interest, yet, in the actual managing of the roads, the interests of the companies came into absolute direct conflict. There were too many points of contact and attrition for the arrangement to work smoothly, and the position became simply that of an armed truce.

From the great expansions of the systems of roads in the South and West, owned or controlled by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, embracing, it is believed, an aggregate length of over seven thousand miles, a necessity for enlarged terminal facilities at some point on the New York waters became urgent. This being extraordinary, and not contemplated in the contract, added much to the complications already existing.

Some years since, however, the United Companies, foreseeing that this necessity might arise, purchased the property in Jersey City known as the Harsimus Cove. It was believed that, when the necessity arose, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company would aid in the construction of the wharves and other necessary works. This, however, they declined to do. The outlay would be several millions of dollars, and they naturally objected to invest so large an amount on property to which they had no title; and the United Companies were likewise averse to making the total expenditure for a terminus of a system of roads of over seven thousand miles, their proportion of which was only one hundred, and they were equally unwilling to convey the title to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and thus abandon one of the keys of their position.

The differences appeared to be irreconcilable, neither party being willing to improve a property which was admitted to be essential to the prosperity of both. In the meantime, the want of facilities became embarrassing, and the relations of the companies more and more unfriendly; a permanent breach seemed inevitable.

As a last resort, the idea was suggested of entering into an arrangement by which the Pennsylvania Railroad Company should have the right to use our works for their own business, accompanied by a lease extended for a length of time of part of the Harsimus property. After full consideration the plan was abandoned by both parties as impracticable.

A crisis had arrived, and it became more and more evident that no temporary truce would avail, but that some arrangement must be made founded on an absolute community of interest. The rapidly extending system of roads controlled by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, extending from the Pacific, required an independent outlet to the seaboard; in fact, it is vital to their interests that the terminal points should be under their own control.

This could only be obtained either by a lease of the works of the United Companies or by the construction of a rival line between the two great cities. The latter course would not only have deprived the United Companies of the whole of the Western business, but would have diverted, to a very great extent, the Southern business, and the New York and Philadelphia business proper, and that, probably, at rates so reduced as to make the competition ruinous.

While this would have been disastrous to the interests of the United Companies, it would also have affected the interests of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company injuriously.

After a long and patient negotiation, the lease, as now submitted, was agreed upon by the directors of the respective companies.

Its main provisions are, that the stockholders of the United Companies shall receive a clear net rental of ten per cent. per annum for the use of their works; the Pennsylvania Railroad Company assuming all their debts and obligations of every kind. It is well known that the amount of rental was greatly objected to by the Pennsylvania Railroad Board. As the United Companies had netted, for the last year, but about seven per cent. on their stock, it was strongly urged that the rate of ten per cent. was too great. Your board was, however, firm, and finally the rate was acquiesced in.

As regards the probability of the net revenues exceeding ten per cent. under the present management, the following facts as to the past earnings of the United Companies will, perhaps, not be out of place.

In the earlier days of the old Joint Companies, viz., the Delaware and Raritan Canal, and the Camden and Amboy Railroad Companies, very large dividends were made, one of the principal causes being the small proportion the stock bore to the bonds. For many years the stock of the Joint Companies was but three millions of dollars, while the debt was eight millions. When earnings were made amounting to eight per cent. on the total investment of eleven millions, the result was as follows:—

Eight per cent. earnings on $11,000,000 of investment	$880,000
Deduct interest on $8,000,000, at 6 per cent.	480,000
Leaving applicable for dividend	$400,000

or thirteen and one-third per cent.

This great disproportion of stock to the debt, in prosperous times, resulted in large dividends, yet the basis was considered by the directors as dangerous and unsafe, and the larger part of the funds required, of late years, for capital expenditures, has been raised by the sale, at par, of new stock to the stockholders. On the 1st of January the stock held by individual stockholders in the United Companies and the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company was, in round numbers, nineteen and a half million dollars, while the debt was somewhat over fifteen million.

Taking the rate of earnings on this total investment to be eight per cent, the same as above, then the result would be as follows:—

Eight per cent. earnings on $34,500,000	$2,760,000
Deduct interest on $15,000,000, at 6 per cent.	900,000
Leaving applicable for dividend	$1,860,000

or about nine and a half per cent. only.

It will thus be seen that with the same rate of earnings on total investment, from the changed proportion of stock to debt, formerly thirteen and a third per cent. could be applicable for dividend, while with the same rate of earnings now on the total investment, only nine and a half per cent. would be earned, and that the large dividends declared in former years were due, in a great degree, to a small proportion of stock to the total investment.

The rate of eight per cent has been taken, it being believed to be about the amount earned on the total investment for any number of consecutive years. Some years it may have exceeded that rate, but in others it has fallen below that point.

For the last year, however, the earnings on the total investment dropped to about six and two-thirds per cent.

Many causes have tended to produce this diminution of earnings, some of which, being exceptional, may be expected to cease; others, however, must continue to operate for some time. Among the former may be mentioned the partial failure of the peach crop in certain years, paralysis of the coal trade from strikes, etc.

But it may be remarked that while these special causes of loss may not exist in the future, yet experience teaches us that other new exceptional cases will probably occur which cannot now be anticipated.

Among the causes tending to reduce the net earnings below those of former days, the increase in the price of labor and materials is prominent. The net earnings on most railroads would formerly average about fifty per cent. of the gross receipts, now seldom more than thirty.

Again, a large increase of expenditure is made necessary without any corresponding increase of earnings. The public demand more costly structures. Real estate has to be purchased in advance of the immediate requirements, which, while absolutely necessary in the future, must be a burden, not bringing with it an immediate increase of earnings.

It is true that on the other hand the business, and consequently the earnings, must be expected to increase; but it must be remembered that with increased earnings increased expenditures become necessary, to provide facilities to do the business, and with that, more additions to the debt or stock. In other words, while more money is earned, the capital expenditure has to be increased in about the same proportion. The capital expenditures for this year are estimated to exceed one million of dollars.

Many of our Directors have thought that it would be expedient to merge our several companies into one, and by reducing the number of directors and officers that a greater degree of simplicity in the management could be obtained.

While this would probably be the result to a small extent, yet it is extremely doubtful whether changes could be made so radical in their nature as to introduce that absolute concentration of management so essential and necessary to the prosperity of any company. The very constitution of the Companies will prevent an absolute unity of sentiment and opinion.

It would therefore appear that, leaving out of consideration the loss of business consequent on the building of a rival road, yet that the actual secured interest of ten per cent. is equal to if not greater than could have been earned in the more prosperous days of the companies, had the same proportion of stock and debt existed, and very much greater than it has been lately; and that it would be unwise to estimate that even with the sources of our business untouched, the amount of earnings on the total investment in the future will exceed those of the past; it may indeed be well doubted whether they would ever be again equalled. The construction of the rival road referred to above should, however, be taken into consideration. In fact, the question resolves itself into a question of a lease or rival road; the last resulting in a divided business and at reduced rates, must insure small dividends, and the conversion of the roads of the companies from main thoroughfares to simply local roads.

The proposed lease now submitted for ratification has been drawn with the utmost care. Provisions have been inserted to guard the interests of the individual stockholders in every possible contingency. It insures the stockholders a fixed, sure income, instead of a fluctuating one, greater in amount than has been earned for years. There can be no doubt that the stock, becoming, in fact, bonds of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, secured by the present works of the United Companies, together with the additions that will necessarily have to be made, will take a high rank in the market as a first-class investment, and will be valued accordingly.

The lease received the utmost care and scrutiny from your board, and is recommended for your acceptance by a vote of sixteen members of the Board in favor to nine against.

SAMUEL WELSH,
A. L. DENNIS,
R. F. STOCKTON,
JOHN G. STEVENS,
CAMBRIDGE LIVINGSTON,
1t Committee.

☞ MANY EMINENT MEMBERS OF THE Republican bar and prominent representative men of the party in Philadelphia having suggested the nomination of General CHARLES H. T. COLLIS for City Solicitor, we, the undersigned, comrades of that gentleman in the field, desire earnestly to unite in the recommendation.

It is conceded that General Collis' legal attainments, and especially his familiarity with municipal affairs, peculiarly qualify him for the position of City Solicitor, while his zealous devotion to Republicanism and his distinguished service during the whole war entitle him to this recognition.

His nomination will prove exceedingly gratifying and encouraging to the soldiers in the Republican ranks, and will secure for the ticket an active and untiring candidate.

R. G. SICKEL, Late Bvt. Maj.-Gen. Vols.	JOSHUA T. OWEN, Late Brig.-Gen. Vols.
GEO. W. MINDIL, Late Bvt. Maj.-Gen. Vols.	D. W. C. BAXTER, Late Bvt. Brig.-Gen Vols.
GIDEON CLARK, Late Bvt. Brig.-Gen. Vols.	T. G. MOREHEAD, Late Bvt. Brig.-Gen. Vols.
A. R. CALHOUN, Late Lieut.-Col. Vols.	S. B. W. MITCHELL, Late Bvt. Lieut.-Col. Vols.
ROBERT L. BODINE, Late Bvt. Brig.-Gen. Vols.	JAS. GIVEN, Late Col. U. S. Vols.
JAS. W. LATTA, Late Bvt. Lieut.-Col. Vols.	

Philadelphia, May 29, 1871. 1t

☞ A FRUIT AND FLORAL FESTIVAL WILL be held in the Chapel of the Arch Street M. E. Church on the evenings of TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY of this week.

Admission, 25 cts. Season tickets 50 cts. 5 29 3t*

☞ LOMBARD AND SOUTH STREETS PASSENGER RAILWAY CO.—The Directors of the above Company have declared a Dividend of FIFTY CENTS per share, payable at the office of the Company on and after May 31, 1871.

5 27 3t* AARON LAZARUS, Treasurer.

☞ OUR MUSICAL PROFESSORS WHO ARE at variance as to the "natural pitch" should attend the Concert of MISS CASSIE RENZ at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, on FRIDAY EVENING. Her G sharp in alt will pitch them sky high. 1t

☞ PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO COMFORT and Style in Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes, at

BARTLETT'S,
2 20tf No. 33 S. SIXTH Street, above Chesnut.

CURTAINS AND SHADES.

WALRAVEN,

MASONIC HALL,

No. 719 CHESNUT St.,

Offers some new designs for

CURTAINS AMD LAMBREQUINS,
FRENCH CRETONNES,
STRIPED TERRY and
COTELINES

Also, GIMPS AND TRIMMINGS of entirely new patterns.

An assortment of LACE CURTAINS of especial elegance and cheapness, some as low as $1·00 a window.

BROCHE TAPESTRY PIANO AND TABLE COVERS are offered greatly below intrinsic values, with a large assortment of EMBROIDERED CLOTH PIANO AND TABLE COVERS. 3 16 thstu3mrp

REMOVAL.

J. M. HAFLEIGH,

Nos. 1012 and 1014 CHESNUT Street,

WILL REMOVE TO

No. 1105 CHESNUT STREET,

(NORTH SIDE,)

EARLY IN JUNE.

Great Inducements will be Offered in Prices,

Commencing MONDAY, May 29,

TO

REDUCE STOCK.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE

No. 904 CHESTNUT STREET.

FRESH CHINA MATTINGS.

WHITE RED CHECK, AND FANCY STYLES.

50 PIECES FRENCH AXMINSTER,

$3·25 PER YARD.

GAS FIXTURES.

NO STORE ON

CHESNUT STREET.

CORNELIUS & SONS'

RETAIL

SALESROOMS,

821 CHERRY St.

GAS FIXTURES.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

STEAM

FIRE-PROOF SAFES,

SANBORN'S PATENT

Burglar-Proof Safes,

Of Welded Steel and Iron,

MADE BY

AMERICAN

STEAM SAFE CO.

No. 32 S. FOURTH St.

E. W. THOMAS. 3 1 stuth6mrp

JAMES P. WOOD & CO.,

No. 418 FOURTH STREET.

Steam and Hot-water Heating, with Gold's Patent Cast Iron Apparatus.

Architects, Builders and others desiring buildings heated with steam or hot water should not fail to examine this apparatus, which is superior to all the imitations offered for sale. Our cast-iron Radiators are adapted to high as well as low-pressure steam.

Steam-fitting in all its branches done at the shortest notice.

Particular attention paid to ventilation.

B. M. FELTWELL, Superintendent.

WOOD'S AMERICAN KITCHENER,

on the European principle, of neat and durable construction, suitable for public institutions, hotels, and private residences, having powerful waterbacks, and its cooking and baking qualities cannot be surpassed.

Also,

WOOD'S PARIS RANGE,

of a new and beautiful design, a superior Cooking and Baking Range, and the best construction for heating purposes yet offered for sale.

Sole Agents for the sale of

GRIFFITH'S PATENT

ARCHIMEDEAN VENTILATORS,

for ventilation, and a sure cure for smoky chimneys.

BALTIMORE FIRE-PLACE HEATERS.

The latest improvements, and the best in the market.

JAMES P. WOOD & CO.,

5 6 stuth 26trp No. 41 S. FOURTH St.

Savery's Patent Combined Water Cooler and REFRIGERATOR

Has proved itself to be superior to any in the market. Call and examine.

JACOB F. HAND, Jr.,

4 6 thstu 2mrp Depot, No. 620 MARKET Street.

GROCERIES, ETC.

WILLIAM KELLEY,

TWELFTH AND GIRARD AVENUE.

LATOUR OLIVE OIL,

A fresh invoice just imported.

Davis' Diamond Cincinnati Hams.
Louisville Sugar-cured Hams.
Michener's Star Hams.
Bowers & Co. City-cured Hams.
Smoked Beef and Beef Tongues.
St. Louis white Wheat Family Flour.

Families residing in Germantown, by mailing their orders, can have their goods carefully put up, and delivered daily, at the lowest rates.

WILLIAM KELLEY,

N. W. Corner TWELFTH Street and GIRARD Avenue,

11 1 tu$ PHILADELPHIA.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

Cousty's East End Grocery.

EXTRA QUALITY SPANISH QUEEN OLIVES, by the barrel, keg, or gallon.

LONDON BROWN STOUT AND SCOTCH ALE by the cask or dozen.

Goods delivered free of charge to Germantown, Chesnut Hill, West Philadelphia, and Camden. Orders solicited at

COUSTY'S East End Grocery,

No. 118 South SECOND St.,

3 2thsturp$ Below Chesnut, West Side.

NEW CROP TEAS.

CHOICE OOLONGS,
ENGLISH BREAKFAST,
JAPANESE,

GOOD OOLONGS, very low by the box or chest, at

JAMES R. WEBB'S,

S. E. CORNER OF

4 20 thstu3mrp WALNUT and EIGHTH Sts.

HOSIERY.

COOK & BROTHER,

No. 53 N. EIGHTH Street,

[TRADE-MARK.] [TRADE-MARK.]

C&B

RETAILERS

OF

HOSIERY GOODS

Exclusively of their own importation.

Just received, by steamer City of Antwerp,

ONE CASE

Balbriggan Hosiery Goods

EXTRA QUALITIES, AT LOW PRICES.

3 28 tuth 3mrp

THE FURNITURE AT GOULD & CO.'S IS THE most reliable to be had; they have the largest and cheapest stock to select from; they in all cases give satisfaction.

Their three stores are thronged daily; give them a call; you will save money and get the newest styles. GOULD & CO., northeast corner of NINTH and MARKET, and Nos. 37 and 39 North SECOND Street, and No. 1296 MARKET Street. 5 26 6trp

HOUSEKEEPING ARTICLES.—REFRIGERAtors, Water-coolers, etc.; Table Cutlery, Birdcages, Mats, Brushes, etc.; Iron, Wire, Tin, Wood, and Willow Ware. THEO. H. BECHER,

No. 1219 CHESNUT Street,

(Formerly with John A. Murphey, lately with E. J. William s.) 5 26 6t*

DRY GOODS.

1871.

SPRING GARDEN STREET

SINCE 1853.

"THORNLEY'S"

CENTRALLY LOCATED

DRY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT,

ON THE NORTHEAST CORNER OF

EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN Sts.

An immense Stock of Goods.
Prices very low indeed.
Everybody sure to get suited.
The utmost attention to customers.
No misrepresentation in order to effect sales.
If purchases are not satisfactory we return the money.

DRESS GOODS,
SILKS AND SHAWLS,
MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR,
LLAMA LACE SACQUES AND POINTES,
KID GLOVES, TABLE LINENS,
QUILTS, Etc. Etc.

JOSEPH R. THORNLEY. 2 3 thstu$

THE NEW YORK

Dyeing and Printing

ESTABLISHMENT,

STATEN ISLAND,

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PHILADELPHIA,

No. 98 DUANE Street, New York.

DYE AND FINISH IN THE BEST MANNER,

Silks, Satins, Velvets, Crapes, Ribbons, Tissues, Barèges, Merinos, Cloths, Alpacas, Reps, Paramattas, Muslin Delaines, Fringes, Trimmings, Hosiery, Kid Gloves, etc.

Also, cleanse Lace Curtains and Linen Shades in a superior manner. Goods called for and delivered in any part of the city. 4 15 stuth2mrp

LINEN SHEETINGS.

We are offering great inducements to purchasers this department.

PERKINS & CO.

No. 9 South NINTH Street,

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THE BEST 75 CENT

BLACK HERNANI

IN THE CITY.

BLACK HERNANIES, ALL QUALITIES.

STRIPE AND CHECK SILKS, $1·25.

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1115.—OUR OWN MAKE OF CHAMPION Hoop Skirts, in all the newest styles, the best and cheapest in the market.

Also, good Eastern-made Skirts, from 15 to 40 springs, from 31 to 60c. Soiled Skirts, quarter price.

CORSETS, CORSETS—119 styles, and prices from 45c. to $6·85. Misses' Corsets, superior quality.

65c. for French Woven Corsets; reduced from 85c.

THOMSON'S Glove-fitting Corsets at $1·25, $1·50 $1·74, $2·50, $3·50, $4·75, and $6 50.

MRS. MOODY'S Abdominal Corsets, from $2·75 to $6.

MADAME FOY'S Corset Skirt Supporter at $1·00.

$1 French Woven Corsets, the cheapest in the city.

EVERY desirable style of Corsets at prices which defy competition.

PANIER BUSTLES, in 39 styles, 25c. to $4.

BON TON BUSTLES, from 45c. upwards.

PARASOLS at wholesale prices.

LADIES' UNDER-GARMENTS—A complete assortment at lowest rates. Call and examine our goods, at No. 133 N. EIGHTH Street, and No. 1115 CHESNUT Street.

5 23 tuthsrptf WILLIAM T. HOPKINS.

727 CHESNUT STREET. 727

IMMENSE CLEARING SALE OF SPRING AND SUMMER DRESS GOODS AT RETAIL FOR LESS THAN AUCTION PRICES.

GREAT BARGAINS IN

Black Silks,	Linens for Suits,
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Silk Pongees,	8-4 French Muslins,
Silk Pongee Serges,	White Piques,
White Alpacas,	Nainsooks,
Black Mohairs,	Victoria Lawns,
Colored Mohairs,	Hamburg Edgings,
Chene Mohairs,	Linen Handkerchiefs,
Tea-rose Suitings,	Table Damasks,
French Lawns,	Napkins, Doyles,
Striped Linen Lawns,	Llama Points, etc.

SPECIAL.—

1000 PIECES OF FRENCH LAWNS, in new and beautiful effects, at 25 cents.

ALEXANDER RICKEY,

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SILKS, SHAWLS AND DRESS GOODS

GEORGE FRYER,

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Invites attention to his stock of

SILKS OF ALL KINDS,

INDIA AND OTHER SHAWLS.

Novelties in Dress and Fancy Goods,

INDIA, PONGEE, AND CANTON CRAPE IN SHAWLS AND DRESS GOODS. [4 13 9mrp

PARASOLS, 75c., $1, $1·25; LINED, $1·25, $1·50, $1·75; Silk Sun Umbrellas, 90c., $1, $1·25, $1·50, at DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH St. 4 8 tf

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SUMMER FASHIONS,

IN

TRIMMED PAPER PATTERNS

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LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS.

MRS. M. A. BINDER,

No. 1101, N. W. CORNER ELEVENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS, PHILA.,

has made very large additions to her stock of Dress Trimmings, Fringes, Gimps, Buttons to match Suits. Novelties in

Parasols, Gloves, Flowers, Neck-ties; Bonnet and Sash Ribbons, Real Jet, Gilt, and Pearl Jewelry.

LACES—REAL POINT AND APPLIQUE.

Great inducements in Guipure and Thread Laces, Valenciennes, Sleeves, Collars, and Cuffs.

EMBROIDERIES.

Hamburg Edgings and Insertions, newest designs; Flouncing, Ruffling and Trimmings.

DRESS AND CLOAK MAKING DEPARTMENT.

Walking Suits, Reception and Evening Dresses, Wedding Trousseaux. Large orders executed at short notice and at moderate prices, in the most fashionable style.

Trimmed and Plain Paper Patterns, $6 per dozen.

A perfect system of Dress-cutting taught.

Plaiting, Goffering, and Fringing. 5 9 stuthfrp

LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

—The following recent publications of G. W. Carleton & Co. are for sale in this city by Porter & Coates.

"A Lost Life," by Emily C. Moore, who has obtained some reputation as a story-writer under the *nom de plume* of "Mignonette," is an ably-written but particularly unpleasant narrative of an aggravated case of domestic misery, such as the women's rights advocates love to harp upon for the purpose of showing how the feminine portion of humanity is obliged to suffer at the hands of tyrant men. The heroine of "A Lost Life" allows her brute of a husband to kill one of her children and to beat another one nearly to death without taking any vigorous steps to protect herself, but finally the blow of a switch across her own face induces her to fly from home, and to seek to earn her own living in a distant city. A very proper course of action for her to take, in our opinion, and we freely hand the chief offender in the case over to the tender mercies of Woodhull, Claflin & Co., feeling assured that their experience in the matter of husbands will enable them to do it full justice. A very interesting young clergyman figures prominently in the story, who even goes so far as to make love to the ill-used wife. To Miss Moore's credit, however, her heroine does not encourage his advances, and even refuses to marry him after her husband has procured an Indiana divorce. It is not quite certain, however, whether this refusal is based upon an opinion that such a proceeding would be improper, or upon the fact that the dominie had already transferred a portion of his affections to another woman. There are many trivial details which obstruct the current of the story, but, on the whole, it is well written, and some of the characters are described with much skill.

"The Empty Heart; or, Husks," and "For Better or Worse," are a couple of entertaining stories by Marian Harland, bound in one volume. This writer, without taking the highest rank among the female novelists of the day, has well-deserved claims upon the regards of her readers. Her plots are constructed with skill, and her stories, although bordering at times upon what for convenience we may call the "sensational," are interesting and will repay perusal.

"Millbank," by Mary J. Holmes, is, like the other novels of the same writer, a story of domestic life, in which there are some excellent contrasts of character, much quiet humor, and a skilful weaving of comparatively unimportant incidents into a plot of considerable interest. Miss Holmes' stories always point an excellent moral and "Millbank," her latest production, may be read with pleasure and profit.

"The Loving Ballad of Lord Bateman," with illustrations and notes by George Cruikshank, which Carleton & Co. has reprinted, is a piece of comedy which derives its chief value, as many more important works before it have done, from the illustrations and notes aforesaid, which are in the immortal Cruikshank's best manner.

—"Papers for Home Reading," by Rev. John Hall, D. D., the Scotch-Irish pastor of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, New York, is the title of a collection of short stories and essays, each of which points a Christian moral. These papers have been selected from a magazine edited some years age in Ireland by Dr. Hall, and, with one exception, they have not been published before in this country. Dr. Hall is an eloquent and earnest writer, and the volume before us will receive a cordial welcome from many Christians who know the author by reputation, and who admire his character and talents. The volume is adorned by a fine portrait of Dr. Hall. For sale by Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger.

—"Studies in Literature" by G. W. Griffin, second edition, published by Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger, is the title of a series of essays by one of the editors of the Louisville *Journal* on "George D. Prentice," "Vathek," "Victor Hugo," "Edwin Booth as 'Hamlet' and as 'Macbeth,'" "Percy Bysshe Shelley," "David Garrick," "Dante," "The Scarlet Letter," "Janauschek," several of Shakespeare's plays and other similar topics. These essays are fair average newspaper criticisms, reviews, and dissertations, but they are scarcely profound enough, elaborate enough, or, to speak plainly, good enough for the use that has been made of them in the present instance. Newspaper writers do themselves and their profession great injustice when they attempt to transfer their hastily penned comments from the place where they belong, and where they are appreciated at their true value, to the pages of a book, where elegance of diction and fine analysis are looked for by the only class of readers such a volume as the one before us is likely to interest. Mr. Griffin's essays are neither better nor worse than thousands of others that appear every day in the journals of the country, and they say very little that has not been better said on many previous occasions.

—"Two Books," by Mrs. C. E. K. Davis, published by Henry Hoyt, gives the diaries of two good little girls, who are very good indeed, and whose comments upon themselves and things in general will be, or ought to be, appreciated by all good children. For sale by J. B. Lippincott & Co.

—"Christian Doctrine Studied in the order of the Protestant Episcopal Church Catechism," by Joshua Dixon, is a new edition of a work which has been decidedly popular as a Sunday-school manual. It has been edited by C. W. Andrews, D. D., who has added a series of Lessons for Bible-classes, which will increase its usefulness. For sale at the office for the sale of the Leighton publications, No. 1225 Sansom street.

—"Paralysis, and other Affections of the Nerves," by George W. Taylor, M. D., published by Samuel R. Wells, is a description of the various paralytic diseases, and of Dr. Taylor's vibratory and movement cure, which has been successfully used in many instances. For sale by J. B. Lippincott & Co.

—"A System for Beginners in the Art of Playing upon the Piano-forte," by William Mason and E. S. Hoadley, published by Oliver Ditson & Co., is a practical method which carries the learner on by easy stages, but which insists upon thoroughness. The difficulties in the way of good performance are successively met and overcome, and each point is explained with great clearness, the most exact directions being given for the assistance of both teacher and pupil. This work will doubtless become a favorite with those who wish to learn the art of piano-forte playing.

—The publishers of the *Historical Magazine* have, apropos of the ratification of the Treaty of Washington, issued an "extra," which contains their elaborate review of the recent address on "American Neutrality" by Mr. Charles Francis Adams, with a carefully prepared sketch of the foreign policy adopted by the Continental Congress, and which was overturned by Hamilton and his followers.

SAD AFFAIR.

A Young Man Kills Himself in the Presence of His Affianced.

The Washington *Patriot* of Saturday has the following:—

About 7:30 o'clock last night a young man named William S. Brooke, about thirty-three years of age, shot and killed himself in the second story of a house on Eighth street, one door below the Calvary Baptist Church.

A young woman named Julia Burke, who, it seems, is a seamstress in the house where the act was committed, was in the room at the time. It is stated that she was engaged to be married to Brooke; that he had called upon her, and that she had remonstrated with him on having been indulging to excess in liquor, when he exclaimed that he had nothing now to live for, and, according to the statement of Miss Burke, immediately pulled a Derringer pistol from the right pocket of his pantaloons, held it up to his right temple, and fired, the ball penetrating the right temple and producing death in about an hour after the shot was fired. Miss Burke says she was engaged to marry Brooke, and exhibited, in corroboration of the statement, an engagement ring on her finger.

On being questioned, Miss Burke stated that she has resided in Washington about four years, and that she is a seamstress by occupation, and that Brooke has been in the habit of visiting her frequently in her work-room in the second story of the house. She says that when he came last night he stated that on the first of the month he was going to swear off drinking forever.

He asked her to kiss him, and said he was trying to taper off. He ordered and drank several glasses of lemonade while he sat talking to her.

Miss Burke is a fine-looking woman, apparently about twenty-five years of age, with regular features, black eyes, and dark hair, which hangs in waves around her neck and shoulders. She conversed freely about the suicide, and exhibited little or no agitation when she stood in the door and looked upon the face of the dead man.

MILLINERY.

MRS. R. DILLON

NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET,

FANCY AND MOURNING MILLINERY, CRAPE VEILS.

Ladies' and Misses' Crape, Felt, Gimp, Hair, Satin, Silk, Straw and Velvets, Hats and Bonnets, French Flowers, Hat and Bonnet Frames, Crapes, Laces, Silks, Satins, Velvets, Ribbons, Sashes, Ornaments and all kinds of Millinery Goods.

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ZELL'S ENCYCLOPEDIA, DICTIONARY AND GAZETTEER IS NOW COMPLETE, IN

59 PARTS, AT 50 CENTS PER PART.

ZELL'S NEW DESCRIPTIVE HAND

Atlas of the World,

First two Parts now ready, to be complete in 25 Parts, at 50 cents each. Experienced Agents Wanted.

T. ELLWOOD ZELL, Publisher,

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HOOVER'S NEW CHROMOS.

"The Changed Cross," size 22x28, the finest ever offered to the public.

"Mary and St. John," size 22x28, a most sublime chromo.

"The Beautiful Snow," size 16x22, a very impressive picture.

"The Holy Family," size 22x28, a real gem.

"Delhi, Del. Co., N. Y.," size 22x28, a beautiful autumn scene.

Published and sold, wholesale and retail, by J. HOOVER, No. 804 MARKET Street,

3 18smw3m Philadelphia, second floor.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

GOLD MEDAL REGULATORS.

G. W. RUSSELL,

No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

Begs to call the attention of the trade and customers to the annexed letter:—

TRANSLATION.

"I take pleasure to announce that I have given to Mr. G. W. RUSSELL, of Philadelphia, the exclusive sale of all goods of my manufacture. He will be able to sell them at the very lowest prices.

"GUSTAV BECKER,
"First Manufacturer of Regulators,
"Freiburg, Germany.

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

NEW ROGERS GROUP,

"RIP VAN WINKLE."

NEW CHROMOS.

All Chromos sold at 25 per cent. below regular rates. All of Prang's, Hoover's, and all others.

Send for catalogue.

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ALL NEW STYLES,

At the lowest prices. All of our own manufacture.

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R. P. OWEN & CO.,
COAL DEALERS,
FILBERT STREET WHARF,
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SNOWDON & RAU'S COAL DEPOT, CORNER DILLWYN and WILLOW Streets.—Lehigh and Schuylkill COAL, prepared expressly for family use at the lowest cash prices. 1 13

EDGEHILL SCHOOL

MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.,
Four Miles from Philadelphia.

The session commenced MONDAY, April 10, 1871.

For circulars apply to

Rev. T. W. CATTELL.

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DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
on Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES
on Goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES
on Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1870.

,000 United States Six Per Cent Loan (lawful money)	$333,375 00
$30,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	214,000 00
$00,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from Tax)	204,162 50
164,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	168,920 00
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Ct. Bonds.	20,700 00
25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Ct. Bonds.	25,250 00
25,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000 00
20,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Ct. Loan	18,000 00
7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Ct. Loan	4,200 00
12,500 Pennsylvania Railroad Company (250 Shares Stock)	15,000 00
5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Company (100 Shares Stock)	4,300 00
10,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company (80 sh's Stock)	4,000 00
1,650 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	261,650 00
$1,260,150 Par. C'st, $1,264,447 34. M'k't V'l	$1,293 557 00
Real Estate	56,000 50
Bills Receivable for Insurances made	220,971 27
Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company	93,375 40
Stock and Scrip, etc., of sundry corporations, $7950, estimated value	3,912 00
Cash	142,911 73
	$1,820,727 97

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	William G. Boulton,
Edmund A. Souder,	Edward Darlington,
Joseph H. Seal,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry Sloan,	Jacob Riegel,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,;	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Hugh Craig,	Spencer McIlvaine,
John D. Taylor,	Thomas P. Stotesbury,
George W. Bernadou,	John B. Semple, Pittsb'rg,
Wm. C. Houston,	A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
H. Frank Robinson,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary.

ASBURY
LIFE INSURANCE CO.
NEW YORK.

C. C. NORTH, President.
A. V. STOUT, Vice-President.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.

JAMES M. LONGACRE,

MANAGER FOR PENNSYLVANIA AND DELAWARE,

Office, 302 WALNUT St., Philadelphia.

A. E. M. PURDY, M. D., Medical Examiner.
REV. S. POWERS, Special Agent.

Union Mutual Insurance Company

OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804.

Fire, Marine, and Inland Insurance.

Office, N. E. Cor. THIRD and WALNUT

LOSSES PAID SINCE FORMATION,

$7,000,000.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, JANUARY 1, 1871,

$255,397'89.

RICHARD S. SMITH, President.
JOHN MOSS, Secretary.

People's Fire Insurance Company,

No. 514 WALNUT Street.

CHARTERED 1859.

Fire Insurance at LOWEST RATES consistent with security. Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

NO UNPAID LOSSES.

Assets December 31, 1870 $128,851 78

CHAS. E. BONN, President.
GEO. BUSCH, Jr., Secretary.

INCORPORATED
MARCH 27, 1820.
FIRE ASSOCIATION,
No. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL $500,000.

ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1871, $1,705,319'07.

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

Bonds and Mortgages	$1,546,967 92
Ground Rents	22,980 33
Real Estate	55,920 70
U. S. Gov. 5-20 Bonds	45,000 00
Cash on hand	24,449 62
	$1,705,319 07

DIRECTORS.

William H. Hamilton,	Jesse Lightfoot,
John Carrow,	Robert Shoemaker,
George I. Young,	Peter Armbruster,
Joseph R Lyndall,	M. H. Dickinson,
Levi P. Coats,	Peter Williamson,
Samuel Sparhawk,	Joseph E. Schell.

Samuel Floyd.
WM. H. HAMILTON, President.
SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President.
WILLIAM F. BUTLER, Secretary.

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE S. W. CORNER FOURTH AND WALNUT STREETS.

PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.

CASH CAPITAL (paid up in full) $200,000 00
CASH ASSETS, December 1, 1870 600,388 00

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer,
Nalbro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	William G. Boulton,
Benjamin T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thomas H. Montgomery,
John H. Brown,	James M. Aertsen.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEXANDER WHEWISTER, Secretary.
JACOB E. PETERSON Assistant Secretary.

ANTHRACITE INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED 1854.
CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Office, No. 311 WALNUT Street, between Third and Fourth streets, Philadelphia.

This Company will insure against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Buildings, Furniture, and Merchandise generally.

Also, Marine Insurance on Vessels, Cargoes, and Freights. Inland Insurance to all parts of the Union.

DIRECTORS.

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Wm. M. Baird,	John Ketcham,
John R. Blakiston,	J. E. Baum,
W. F. Dean,	John B. Heyl,
Peter Sieger,	Samuel H. Rothermel.

WILLIAM ESHER, President.
WM. F. DEAN, Vice-President.
W. M. SMITH, Secretary.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds.

$8,000,000 IN GOLD.

PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,

No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.

HAS. E. PREVOST. CHAS. F. HERRING

INSURANCE.

Fire, Inland, and Marine Insurance.

INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NORTH AMERICA,

Incorporated 1794.

CAPITAL $500,000

ASSETS January 1 1871 $3,050,536

Receipts of P '70 2,096,154
Interests from Investments, 1870 137,050
$2,233,2

Losses paid in 1870 $1,136,941

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

First Mortgages on Philadelphia City Property	$334,950
United States Government Loans	325,932
Pennsylvania State Loans	169,310
Philadelphia City Loans	200,000
New Jersey and other State Loans and City Bonds	225,510
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co., other Railroad Mortgage Bonds and Loans	368,245
Philadelphia Bank and other Stocks	62,486
Cash in Bank	231,048
Loans on Collateral Security	31,434
Notes receivable and Marine Premiums unsettled	438,420
Accrued Interest and Premium in course of transmission	83,201
Real estate, Office of the Company	30,000
	$3,050,536

Certificates of Insurance issued, payable in London at the Counting House of Messrs. BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN,
PRESIDENT.
CHARLES PLATT,
VICE-PRESIDENT.

MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN,	FRANCIS R. COPE,
SAMUEL W. JONES,	EDW. H. TROTTER,
JOHN A. BROWN,	EDW. S. CLARKE,
CHARLES TAYLOR,	T. CHARLTON HENRY,
AMBROSE WHITE,	ALFRED D. JESSUP,
WILLIAM WELSH,	LOUIS C. MADEIRA,
JOHN MASON,	CHAS. W. CUSHMAN,
GEORGE L. HARRISON,	CLEMENT A. GRISCOM

WILLIAM BROCKIE.

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1871

Franklin Fire Insurance Company

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.

Assets Jan. 1, '71, $3,087,452'35

CAPITAL $400,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS 2,687,452 35

INCOME FOR 1871, $1,200,000. LOSSES PAID IN 1870, $972,881 70.

Losses Paid Since 1829 Nearly

$6,000,000.

The Assets of the "FRANKLIN" are all invested in solid securities (over $2,750,000 in First Bonds and Mortgages), which are all interest bearing and dividend paying. The Company holds no Bills Receivable taken for Insurances effected.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents and Mortgages.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.

No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
John Devereux,	Daniel Haddock,

Franklin A. Comly.
DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary.

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 809 CHESNUT Street.

INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CAPITAL $200,000.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.

Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS.

Charles Richardson,	Robert Pearce,
William H. Rhawn,	John Kessler, Jr.,
William M. Seyfert,	Edward B. Orne,
John F. Smith,	Charles Stokes,
Nathan Hilles,	John W. Everman,
George A. West,	Mordecai Buzby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary.

GROCERIES, ETC.

TO FAMILIES RESIDING IN THE RURAL DISTRICTS.

We are prepared, as heretofore, to supply families at their country residences with EVERY DESCRIPTION OF FINE GROCERIES, TEAS, Etc.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

JAMES W. HAVENS,

IMPORTER OF FOREIGN PRODUCE,

Wines, Oils, Fruits, Cigars,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

No. 904 WALNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA. 3 27§

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

CLOTH HOUSE.

JAMES & HUBER.

No. 11 North SECOND Street,

Sign of the Golden Lamb,

Are now receiving a large and splendid assortment of new styles of

FANCY CASSIMERES

And standard makes of DOESKINS, CLOTHS and COATINGS, [3 26 mwf

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. rp§

SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

Nemesis, Thursday, June 1, at 2 P. M
City of London, Saturday, June 3, at 2 P. M.
City of Washington, Saturday, June 10, at 12 M.
City of Dublin, via Halifax, Tuesday, June 13, at 1 P. M.

and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier No. 45 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE

Payable in gold.		Payable in currency.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Halifax	20	To Halifax	15

Passengers also forwarded to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the company's office,

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

NATIONAL
STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

STEAM DIRECT TO AND FROM NEW YORK, QUEENSTOWN, AND LIVERPOOL.

The magnificent Ocean Steamships of this line, sailing regularly every SATURDAY, are among the largest in the world, and famous for the degree of safety, comfort, and speed attained.

CABIN RATES, CURRENCY,

$75 and $65. First class Excursion Tickets, good for twelve months, $130. Early application must be made in order to secure a choice of state-rooms.

STEERAGE RATES, CURRENCY,

Outward, $28. Prepaid, $32. Tickets to and from Londonderry and Glasgow at the same low rates. Persons visiting the old country, or sending for their friends should remember that these rates are positively much cheaper than other first-class lines.

Bank drafts issued for any amount, at lowest rates, payable on demand in all parts of England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, and the Continent of Europe.

Apply to WALLER & CO., Agents,
No. 204 WALNUT St., just above Second.

THE REGULAR STEAMSHIPS ON THE PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE are ALONE authorized to issue through bills of lading to interior points South and West in connection with South Carolina Railroad Company.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
Vice-President So. C. RR. Co.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, La.

The JUNIATA will sail for New Orleans direct on Tuesday, June 13, at 8 A. M.

The YAZOO will sail from New Orleans, via Havana, on ——, June —.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to MOBILE, GALVESTON, INDIANOLA, ROCKPORT, LAVACCA, and BRAZOS, and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red river freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.

The TONAWANDA will sail for Savannah on Saturday, June 3, at 8 A. M.

The WYOMING will sail from Savannah on Saturday, June 3.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.

The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington, N. C., on Thursday, June 8, at 6 A. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Thursday, June 15.

Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.

Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington at as low rates as by any other route.

Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
No. 130 S. THIRD Street.

CLYDE'S STEAM LINES.—Office, No. 12 South WHARVES.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR-LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY "at noon," from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

No bills of lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing day.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air-line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and at Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West via Virginia and Tennessee Air-line, and Richmond and Danville Railroads.

Freights HANDLED BUT ONCE and taken at LOWER RATES than by any other line.

No charge for commissions, drayage, or any expense of transfer. Steamships insure at lowest rates.

FREIGHTS RECEIVED DAILY.

State-room accommodations for passengers.

WM. P. PORTER, Agent, Richmond and City Point. T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents, Norfolk.

PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.—PHILADELPHIA and CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.

THURSDAY LINE FOR CHARLESTON.

The first-class Steamship VIRGINIA, Captain Hunter, will sail on Thursday, June 1, at 3 P. M., noon, from Pier 8, North Wharves, above Arch street.

Through bills of lading to all principal points in South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, etc., etc.

Rates of freight as low as by any other route.

For freight or passage apply on the Pier, as above.

WM. A. COURTENAY, Agent in Charleston.

FOR NEW YORK DAILY—VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL.—EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The CHEAPEST and QUICKEST water communication between Philadelphia and New York.

Steamers leave DAILY from first wharf below MARKET Street, Philadelphia, and foot of WALL Street, New York.

THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

Goods forwarded by all the lines running out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.

Freight received daily and forwarded on accommodating terms.

JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, New York.

NEW EXPRESS LINE to ALEXANDRIA, GEORGETOWN, AND WASHINGTON, D. C., Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, connecting with Orange and Alexandria Railroad.

Steamers leave regularly every SATURDAY at noon, from First Wharf above MARKET Street.

Freights received daily.

HYDE & TYLER, Agents, Georgetown, D. C.
M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents, Alexandria, Va.

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE TOW-BOAT COMPANY.

Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.

CAPTAIN JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.
OFFICE, No. 12 South WHARVES,
PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
AGENTS

For all the above lines,
No. 12 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia,
where further information may be obtained.

LORILLARD STEAMSHIP COMPANY

FOR NEW YORK,

SAILING TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS AT NOON.

INSURANCE ONE-EIGHTH OF ONE PER CENT.

No bill of lading or receipt signed for less than fifty cents, and no insurance effected for less than one dollar premium.

For further particulars and rates apply at Company's office, Pier 38 East river, New York, or to

JOHN F. OHL,
PIER 19 NORTH WHARVES.

N. B.—Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.

SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES.

The steam propellers of this company leave daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.

Through in twenty-four hours.

Goods forwarded to any point free of commission.

Freights taken on accommodating terms.

Apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,
No. 128 South DELAWARE Avenue.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA AND THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,

TUESDAYS,
THURSDAYS,
AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAMSHIPS

SAN SALVADOR, Captain Nickerson, from Pier No. 8 North River.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
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R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 98 West street.

LEO, Captain Dearborn, from Pier No. 16 East River.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South street.

GENERAL BARNES, Captain Mallory, from Pier No. 36 North River.

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty street.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight Line.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS Sail every Saturday and alternate Wednesday to and from Glasgow and Derry.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden, or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably, and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.	"EXTRA" STEAMERS.
ANGLIA,	IOWA,
AUSTRALIA,	TYRIAN,
BRITANNIA,	BRITANNIA,
INDIA,	IOWA,
COLUMBIA,	TYRIAN,
EUROPA.	BRITANNIA.

From Pier 20 North river, New York, at noon.

Rates of Passage, Payable in Currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry:—

First cabins, $55 and $75, according to location.

Cabin excursion tickets (good for twelve months), securing best accommodations, $130.

Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.

Certificates, at reduced rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS,
No. 7 BOWLING GREEN.

WHITE STAR LINE

OCEANIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S LINE OF NEW STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK, IRELAND.

The company's fleet comprises the following magnificent full-powered ocean steamships, the six largest in the world:—

OCEANIC, Captain Murray.	ARCTIC.
ATLANTIC, Captain Thompson.	BALTIC.
PACIFIC, Captain Perry.	ADRIATIC.

These new vessels have been designed specially for the transatlantic trade, and combine speed, safety, and comfort.

Passenger accommodations unrivalled.

Parties sending for their friends in the old country can now obtain prepaid tickets.

Steerage, $32, currency.

Other rates as low as any first-class line.

For further particulars apply to ISMAY, IMRIE & CO., No. 10 WATER Street, Liverpool, and No. 7 EAST INDIA Avenue, LEADENHALL Street, London; or at the company's offices, No. 19 BROADWAY, New York.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.—UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

MERRIMACK, Captain Wier.
SOUTH AMERICA, Captain E. L. Tinklepaugh.
NORTH AMERICA, Captain G. B. Slocum.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New York.

CORDAGE, ETC.

CORDAGE.

Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage

At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.

EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,

Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue; Store, No. 12 N. WATER St. and 13 N. DELAWARE Avenue,

PHILADELPHIA

JOHN S. LEE & CO., ROPE AND TWINE MANUFACTURERS,
DEALERS IN NAVAL STORES,
ANCHORS AND CHAINS,
SHIP CHANDLERY GOODS, ETC.,
Nos. 46 and 48 NORTH WHARVES.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.

The undersigned most respectfully announces to his patrons, friends, and the public generally, that in anticipation of extensive alterations and improvements to his store and warerooms, he will offer balance of his entire stock of FURNITURE

At Greatly Reduced Prices.

All of which is warranted fully as well made as made to order.

He adopts this method of giving purchasers an portunity of

Extremely Low Prices

In preference to having a sale at auction.

A cordial invitation is hereby extended to all who are in need of first-class goods.

C. VOLLMER,

Manufacturer of Cabinet Furniture,

No. 1108 CHESNUT STREET,

5 5 stuth3m PHILADELPHIA.

JOSEPH H. CAMPION (late Moore & Campion),
WILLIAM SMITH, RICHARD H. CAMPION.

SMITH & CAMPION,

Manufacturers of
FINE FURNITURE, UPHOLSTERINGS, AND INTERIOR HOUSE DECORATIONS,
No. 249 SOUTH THIRD Street.

Manufactory, Nos. 215 and 217 LEVANT Street, Philadelphia. 2 16

ICE.

"PRICE OF ICE LOW ENOUGH TO SATISFY ALL."

"BE SURE KNICKERBOCKER IS ON THE WAGON."

KNICKERBOCKER ICE COMPANY.

THOS. E. CAHILL, President.
R. P. KERSHOW, Vice-President.
A. HUNT, Treasurer.
E. H. CORNELL, Secretary.
T. A. HENDRY, Superintendent.
Principal Office,
No. 435 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
Branch Offices and Depots,
North Pennsylvania Railroad and Master street.

THE PITTSTON DISASTER.

The Coroner's Inquest—Important Testimony Elicited.

PITTSTON, Pa., May 29.—At 10 o'clock this morning, the jury, consisting of Messrs. James Welsh, James Fitzpatrick, G. W. Freeman, G. Barratt, and Morgan Jones, miner, assembled at the office of Dr. J. Pomally, when the following witnesses were examined:—

James McDermott sworn—I was the engineer in charge of the machinery on Saturday, at shaft of Blake & Co., West Pittston; the first I knew of the fire was when Mr. Kendrick, superintendent, came to the engine-house and called fire; I then saw the fire on the brattice, next to the fan, which is some fifteen feet above the engine-house floor; I gave the alarm to the bottom of the shaft, by pulling the wire connected with an alarm hammer; also gave an alarm through the tube; three engineers were at work at the time the fire broke out; myself and Mr. Kendrick, one hour before the fire, measured the air at the fan, and found it 24,000 cubic feet passing through the mine per minute; the cracker weight is some fifty or sixty feet higher than the engine; there was no communication for alarm between me and the cracker boss; it was the business of Roland Gorman to oil the machinery; he was there only since Monday; I could not tell whether the fire occurred at the fan or at the top of the shaft; if the fire occurred at the fan it might have been caused by a hot journal; I do not know whether there was proper ventilation or not; about three years ago the coal was first taken out of this mine; there is no place to get out but through the main shaft; there is only one vein of coal; T. M. Williams, the inspector, was in the mine last Thursday.

Thomas Phillips, weigher of coal at the foot of the shaft, testified to being in the mine at the time of the fire, and when he heard the signal had just put a load of coal on the carriage. He shoved the car off again, but saw no fire at that time at the foot; signalled but got no answer. Witness put on his coat, and as soon as he discovered there was fire went up on the carriage on its twenty-eighth trip. Witness was not told to warn the men.

W. W. Kendrick, the superintendent of the shaft, was sworn, and testified as follows:—My duty is to take charge of the mines, lay out the work, and take a general superintendence of the work above and below; I considered the ventilation sufficient for the number of men we had at work; we had from twenty-eight to thirty belonging to the Mary shafts and at work at the time; I employed Phillips; did not give instructions to him as to his duty, but gave Frank Keller instructions to inform Phillips of his duty: it was the footman's duty to attend and respond to signals from the engineer's room, or tell the weighmaster to do so; there is only one alarm rapper; four raps was to communicate with the speaking tube; it is not a warning of danger, but calling attention to the speaking tube; at the last visit of the inspector, he ordered whistles at the bottom to take the place of the rapper; the inspector stated that increased means of ventilation should be made as soon as possible; on Thursday the inspector and myself tested the air in the passages, and found ten thousand six hundred (10,600) feet per minute passing through.

Mr. Williams, mine inspector for the district, was called and sworn. He testified substantially as follows:—It is my duty to visit the mines in my district as often as necessity requires it; I was at the mine on Wednesday, and the ventilation was bad in portions of the mine; in some places it was tolerably good; I went all through it, and in the last gangway had to grope my way through the smoke in company with Mr. Kendrick; saw a dozen men in the gangway, and asked if they were working in the slope, if not, there were too many men in the mine; Mr. Kendrick said the men were engaged in the slope; I understood that the company were to confine themselves to twenty persons—the number allowed by law—and on my visit was told that the extra men were working on the slope: there was but 1680 feet of air in the mine at 10 o'clock the day I visited it for working purposes; I also called attention to the necessity of having whistles at the end of the speaking tubes, instead of the system of rapping; the 1680 feet of air was divided into the three pits, and I considered it bad; I examined the fan and found that it was driven very fast, and the up-cast airway belonging to the fan was very small; I did not know that there were working on the gangway more than twenty men, but I saw others; but I was told that other men were at work in the slope preparatory to sinking another shaft.

At this stage of the proceeding a controversy arose between the witness, the Coroner, and the Coroner's counsel, during which the counsel said if Mr. Williams did not answer the question he would have him (Mr. Williams) committed for contempt. Witness resumed—The owners have been making efforts to improve the ventilation, but they have not improved it much; the plans were good enough, but the airway is not large enough; the company were working under the 20-men law, and were compelled to do so until they made another opening; they could go for twenty years with the present opening if they did not employ more than twenty persons; on the 12th of September fifteen hundred feet of air went into the mines; this was before the present proprietors took charge; on the 14th of January the new firm had improved the air considerably; I had supposed that over twenty men were working; it would have been my duty to go to the court and apply for an injunction if the additional men were not discharged; in a conversation with Mr. Kendrick I said, "You may work for 90 years contrary to law, and then again you may not work 90 hours, and if anything happens the company would be swallowed up;" I was always very particular to get the law complied with.

Mr. Kendrick, the superintendent, testified that Mr. Williams never asked him how many men were at work in the mine, and he never received any official notice that he should not employ more than twenty men.

G. R. Gorman sworn—I was employed as fireman at the breaker, and had to oil the fan and breaker. The first I knew of the fire was when Mr. Kendrick came into the engine-room and called fire, and to stop the fan. I did so, and the engineer gave the signal in the shaft. I oiled the journals of the fan about 11 o'clock. It would run from six to eight hours between the oiling. Never knew the journals to get heated. Two years ago a fire broke out about the same place. After that the small roller was removed and a larger one put in to prevent a similar accident. On the day of the accident the governor on the engine was not working, but the engine could be controlled by the throttle-valve. The engine was good enough, but the governor was out of repair. The belt would get off the pony engine, and then the other engine would run too fast.

Richard Clark, footman in the mines, testified:—I was in the mine and at the bottom of the shaft; saw the fire and heard the signal; it was my duty to notify the men; I called fire to the men at the scale, but didn't go back in the works, and I came up on the third car, with two others; there was no one left after I came up at the foot of the shaft to inform the men of danger. Phillips came up on the fourth carriage after I did; men came up on the first and second carriage; I had never been instructed that it was my duty to inform the men in case of danger.

Adjourned till to-morrow morning.

FOURTH OF JULY, 1871.

HAVE PLACED IN YOUR BAR ONE OF FENNER'S APPARATUS FOR COOLING BEER, ALE, AND PORTER.

A NEW PATENT.

LAGER BEER, ALE, AND PORTER, APPARATUS.
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This machine is entirely different from the old style Beer Pump. It performs its own work, and requires no labor. The liquors are forced up from the cellar to the bar-room by means of a pressure of air made by force of water, and can be drawn just as clear as directly from the barrel.

Among the many advantages claimed for this machine are, that the beer or ale never becomes flat, and can be drawn as cold as ice water with very small expense of ice.

The Apparatus can always be seen at my place in operation, or at any of the principal soloons in this city. 5 6 stuth12t*

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RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

AFTER 8 P. M., SUNDAY, MAY 14, 1870.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT.

Bryn Mawr Accommodation	6·30 A. M.
Mail Train	8·00 A M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	9·40 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10·10 A. M. & 1·10 and 7·30 P. M.	
Fast Line	12·40 P. M.
Erie Express	12·40 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	7·20 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	7·20 P. M.
First Pacific Express	10·00 P. M.
Way Passenger Train	11·10 P. M.

Cincinnati Express, Pacific Express, and Erie Mail and Buffalo Express leave daily.

All other trains daily except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 8 P. M. at No. 116 Market street.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M.; arrives at Paoli at 9·40 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Philadelphia at 5·40 P. M.; arrives at Paoli at 7·40 P. M.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Paoli at 6·50 A. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 8·10 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Paoli at 5·00 P. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 6·20.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT.

Cincinnati Express	8·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6·40 A. M.
Erie Mail	6·40 A. M.
Bryn Mawr Accommodation	7·40 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 8·20 A. M. & 3·53 & 6·40 P. M.	
Parkesburg Train	9·00 A. M.
Fast Line and Buffalo Express	10·20 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·20 P. M.
Erie Express	6·00 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	6·00 P. M.
Pacific Express	3·15 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·40 P. M.

For further information apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent.
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent.
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

A. J. CASSATT,
General Superintendent. Altoona, Pa.

THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES' LINES FOR NEW YORK AND WAY PLACES FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6·15 a. m. Accommodation via Camden and Amboy, and at 8 a. m. Express, and 3·30 p. m. Accommodation via Camden and Jersey City.

At 2 and 6 p. m. for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 6·15 a. m. and 3·30 p. m. for Freehold and Farmingdale.

At 6·15, 8, and 10 a. m., 12 m., 2, 3·30, and 5 p. m. for Trenton.

At 6·15, 8, and 10 a. m., 12 m., 2, 3·30, 5, 6, 7·30, and 11·30 p. m. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Edgewater, Beverly, Delanco, and Riverton.

At 6·15 and 10 a. m., 12 m., 2, 3·30, 5, 6, 7·30, and 11·30 p. m. for Riverside, and Palmyra.

At 6·15 and 10 a. m., 12 m., 5, 6, 7·30, and 11·30 p. m. for Fish House.

The 11·30 p. m. Line leaves from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

At 7, 8·15, and 11 a. m., 1·20, 3, 5·30, 6·45, and 12 p. m., New York Express Lines, and 11·30 p. m. Emigrant Line, via Jersey City.

At 7, 8·15 and 11 a. m., 1·20, 3, 5·30, 6·45, and 12 p. m. for Trenton.

At 7, 8·15, and 11 a. m., 6·45 and 12 p. m. for Bristol.

At 12 p. m. (Night) for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torrisdale, Holmesburg Junction, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

Sunday Lines leave at 11 a. m., 6·45 p. m., and 12 night.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7 and 9·30 a. m., 2·30, 3, and 5 p. m. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 6 p. m. for Bristol.

At 7 and 9·30 a. m., 2·30 and 5 p. m. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7 and 9·30 a. m., 2·30, 5, and 6 p. m. for Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torrisdale, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 6·45 a. m., 12·30, 5·15, and 7·15 p. m. for Bustleton, Holmesburg, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 6·45 and 9·30 a. m., 12·30, 2·30, 5·15, 6, and 7·15 p. m. for Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

VIA BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD.

At 7 a. m. and 3 p. m. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Rochester, Syracuse, Great Bend, Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc., and 7 a. m. for Schooley's Mountain.

At 9·30 a. m. and 5 p. m. for Pennington, Lambertville, and intermediate stations, and at 5 p. m. for Milford.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

VIA NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

At 11 a. m. for New York, Long Branch, and intermediate places.

VIA CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY RAILROAD.

At 6 and 11 a. m., 1, 2·30, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 p. m., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11·30 p. m. for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainsport, and Mount Holly.

At 6 a. m., 2·30 and 6·30 p. m. for Lumberton and Medford.

At 6 and 11 a. m., 3·30, 5, and 6·30 p. m. for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 6 a. m., 1 and 3·30 p. m., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown. WM. H. GATZMER,
May 29, 1871. Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.

COMMENCING MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1870.

Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, at Clayton with Smyrna Branch Railroad and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, and at Salisbury with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.

Express Train at 11·45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (Daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11·45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Milford and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6·45 and 8·10 A. M., 2·00, 4·00, and 7·15 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7·15 P. M. train from Wilmington runs Daily; all other accommodation trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 5·45 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9·35 A. M., Express; 2·35 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD.

May 15, 1871.

Depot—THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

Until further notice trains will Leave and Arrive as follows:—

TRAINS LEAVE.

Reading and Allentown Way	7·30 a. m.
Harrisburg and Pottsville Express	8·30 a. m
Philadelphia and Pottsville W. Tr'n	12·30 p. m
Harrisburg and Pottsville Express	3·30 p. m.
Pottstown Accommodation	4·30 p. m.
Reading and Pottsville Accommodation	5·15 p. m.

ON SUNDAYS.

To Reading	8·00 a m
To Pottsville	3.15 p. m.

TRAINS ARRIVE.

Pottstown Accommodation	8·45 a. m.
Reading and Pottsville Accommodation	10·20 a. m.
Harrisburg and Pottsville Express	1·00 p. m.
Philadelphia and Pottsville W. Tr'n	4·30 p. m.
Harrisburg and Pottsville Express	6·15 p. m.
Harrisburg, Pottsville, and Allentown Accommodation	9·10 p. m.

ON SUNDAYS.

From Pottsville	12·35 a. m.
From Reading	7·15 p. m.

The Sunday trains connect with similar trains on the Perkiomen and Colebrookdale Railroads.

For Downingtown and points on Chester Valley Railroad take 7·30 a. m., 12·30 and 4·30 p. m.

For Schwenksville and points on Perkiomen Railroad take 7·30 a. m., 12·30 and 4·30 p. m.

For Mt. Pleasant and points on Colebrookdale Railroad take 7·30 a. m. and 4·30 p. m.

PARK ACCOMMODATION TRAINS, DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY,

Leave depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, 8·45 and 11 a. m., 2·15, 4, and 6·30 p. m

Leave West Manayunk, 6·10 and 9·30 a. m., 12 noon, 3·05 and 5·15 p. m.

SUNDAYS.

Leave Fifteenth street and Pennsylvania avenue, for Belmont, 9, 10, 11 a. m., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4·50, 5·40, and 6·40 P. M.

Leave Belmont, 9·25, 10·25, 11·25 a. m., 1·25, 2·25, 3·25, 4·25, 5·15, 6·15, and 7·05 p. m.

Exchange Tickets to and from Belmont are sold by conductors of Park train of this Company, and Thirteenth and Fifteenth, Seventeenth and Nineteenth, and Green and Coates street cars, good on lines mentioned.

New York Express for Pittsburg and West.

Trains leave New York at 9 a. m. and 5 p. m., passing Reading at 1·55 and 9·50 p. m. connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central trains for Chicago, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Baltimore, Williamsport, etc.

Sleeping-cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Chicago without change.

Trains for New York leave Harrisburg at 2·40 and 8·10 a. m., and 2 p. m.

Additional train leaves New York for Harrisburg at 12·30 noon.

For particulars see Guide Books, which can be obtained at S. E. corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets, under Continental Hotel, No. 811 Chesnut street, and at all stations, without charge.

Season, School, Mileage, and Commutation Tickets at reduced rates, to be had of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 South Fourth street, Philadelphia, or J. E. Wooten, Assistant Superintendent, Reading.

STREET CARS.—The Thirteenth and Fifteenth, and Race and Vine streets, connecting with other lines, run close to the depot.

Baggage collected and delivered by Dungan's Baggage Express. Orders left at Depot or at No. 213 S. Fourth street.

Through tickets and baggage checks to all principal points in Oil Regions, New York State, Canada, West, and Northwest, may be obtained at the new Union Ticket Office, southeast corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets, under the Continental Hotel, or at No. 811 Chesnut street. Tickets to principal local points on sale at above offices. Baggage checked from hotels and residences by the Union Transfer Co.

GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN BRANCH.

Depot, Ninth and Green.

ON AND AFTER MAY 8.

TO GERMANTOWN—6, 7, 7·15, 7·35, 8·33, 9·05, 10, 11 a. m.; 12, noon; 1, 2, 2·30, 3·15, 3·45, 4·05, 4·30, 5·05, 5·10, 5·45, 6, 6·30, 7, 8, 8·15, 9, 10·15, 11, 11·40, 12·30, night.

SUNDAY—7·45, 9·05 a. m.; 12·45, noon; 2·15, 4·05, 5·40, 7, 8·45, and 11·25 p. m.

FROM GERMANTOWN—6, 6·25, 6·50, 7·25, 8·05, 8·10, 8·45, 9, 9·25, 10, 11·05, 11·55 a. m.; 1, 1·55, 3, 3·30, 3·55, 4·45, 5, 5·30, 6, 6·10, 6·40, 7·10, 8, 9·05, 10, 10·30, 11·25 p. m.

SUNDAY—8·10, 9·05 a. m.; 1·05, 2·35, 3, 5·55, 6, 8·20, and 10·20 p. m.

The 8·05 and 9·25 a. m. down trains, and 2·30, 3·45, 5·05, and 5·45 up trains, will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

Passengers taking the 6·50, 9, a m., and 6·40 p. m. trains from Germantown will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

TO CHESNUT HILL—6, 7, 7·35, 8·05, 10, 12 a.m., 2·30, 3·45, 5·05, 5·45, 7, 8, 9, 11, 11·40 p. m.

SUNDAY—7·45, 9·05 a. m., 12·45 noon, 2·15, 5·40, 7, 8·45, p. m.

FROM CHESNUT HILL—6·10, 7·10, 7·50, 8·30, 9·10, 10·50, 11·40 a. m., 1·40, 3·40, 5·45, 6·25, 6·55, 8·50, 10·15, 11·10 p. m.

Sunday—7·50, 8·45 a. m., 12·45, noon, 2·15, 5·40, 8, 10 p. m.

TO CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN—6·05, 7·30, 9, and 11·05 a.m., 12·05, m., 1·30, 3, 4, 4·40, 5, 5·30, 6·25, 8·05, 10·20, and 11·45 p. m.

Sunday—7·30, 9 a. m., 1·30, 3, 7·15, and 9·20 p. m.

FROM NORRISTOWN—5·30, 6·30, 7, 7·40, 8, 8·50, 11 a. m., 1, 2·30, 3·30, 4·30, 6, 6·15, 8, 10 p. m.

Sunday—7, 9 a. m., 1·15, 5, 7, 9·30 p. m.

TO MANAYUNK—6·05, 7·30, 9, 10·05, 11·05 a. m. 12·05 noon, 12·45, 1·30, 3, 4, 4·40, 5, 5·30, 6·25, 7·05, 8·05, 9·05, 10·20, 11·45 p. m.

Sunday—7·30, 8, 9, 10 a. m., 12·40 noon, 1·30, 2·10, 3, 4·45, 7·15, 9·30 p. m.

FROM MANAYUNK—6, 6·58, 7·34, 8·05, 8·22, 9·20, 10·45, 11·30 a. m., 1·28, 2·15, 3, 3·58, 5, 6·25, 6·45, 7·45, 8·30, 9·45, 10·30 p. m.

Sunday—7·30, 9, 9·30, 10·50 a.m., 2·30, 1·45, 3·10, 5·30, 6, 7·30, 10 p. m.

PLYMOUTH BRANCH.—Leave Philadelphia at 7·30, 11·05 a. m. and 5 p. m. Leave Oreland at 6·15, 10 a. m., and 3·30 p. m.

Sunday—Leave Philadelphia at 9 a. m. and 7·15 p. m.

Sunday—Leave Oreland at 6·30 a m. and 6·36 p. m.

The 7·40 a. m. train from Norristown does not stop at Magee's, Pott's Landing, Domino or Schus' Lane.

The 8 a. m. train from Norristown stops at Conshohocken and Manayunk only.

The 4 p. m. train up from Philadelphia is the only train that stops at Domino Lane.

Chester Valley Railroad—Leave Philadelphia at 4·40 p. m. Leave Downingtown at 6·40 a m.

Phœnixville Train—Leaves Philadelphia at 9 a. m. and 1·30 p. m. Leaves Phœnixville at 12·25 and 5·20 p. m.

For points on Perkiomen Railroad leave Ninth and Green at 1·30 p. m. Returning, leave Schwenksville at 4·45 p. m., arriving at Ninth and Green at 6·50 p. m.

Passengers by 1·30 p. m. train connect at Phœnixville with train for Pottstown and Reading.

Passengers taking the 7 and 10 a. m. and 6·30 p. m. trains from Ninth and Green streets will make close connection with trains for New York at Intersection.

The 9·30 a. m., 12·30 and 5 p. m. trains from New York stop at Intersection. G. A. NICOLLS,
General Superintendent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

On and after MONDAY, April 24,

Trains will leave and arrive at the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, as follows:—

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

For West Chester at 7·25 and 10 A. M., 2·30, 7·10, and 11·30 P. M. Stops at all stations.

For West Chester at 4·45 P. M. This train stops at stations west of Media (Greenwood excepted).

For B. C. Junction, 6·30, 8·50 A. M., 12 M., and 4 and 5·30 P. M. Stops at all stations. The 5·30 P. M. will run to West Chester on Saturdays.

FOR PHILADELPHIA

From West Chester at 6·30 and 10 A. M., 2, 5, and 6·55 P. M. Stops at all stations.

From West Chester at 7·25 A. M. Stops at stations west of Media (Greenwood excepted).

From B. C. Junction at 5·25, 8·10 A. M., 12 M., 4 and 6 P. M. Stops at all stations.

A train will leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 5 A. M. every Monday.

ON SUNDAY

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M. and 2·30 P. M.
Leave West Chester at 9 A. M. and 5P. M.
H. K. SMITH, Superintendent.

CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, May 15, 1871, trains will leave VINE Street Ferry as follows:—

Freight (with passenger car)	7·00 A. M.
Mail	8·00 A. M.
Atlantic Accommodation	3·45 P. M.

Returning, leave Atlantic:—

Freight	12·45 P. M.
Mail	4·00 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation	6·15 A. M.

LOCAL TRAINS LEAVE:—

For Haddonfield	9 and 10·15 A. M., 2 and 4·15 P. M.
For Atco and intermediate stations	10·15 A. M.
For Hammonton and intermediate stations	6·00 P. M.

RETURNING, LEAVE:—

Haddonfield, 6 and 11 A. M., and 1, 3·15, and 10 P. M.

Atco, 12·15 P. M.; Hammonton 6 A. M.

Night line for Haddonfield leaves Camden 11·30 P. M.

Freight must be delivered at Vine street wharf by 4 P. M. to insure its transportation next day.

5 12 D. H. MUNDY Agent.

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—THE short Middle Route to the Lehigh and Wyoming Valleys, Northern Pennsylvania, Southern and Interior New York, Buffalo, Auburn, Rochester, the great Lakes, and the Dominion of Canada.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT,

Takes effect May 15, 1871.

Sixteen Daily Trains leave Passenger Depot, corner of Berks and American streets (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

7·00 a. m. (Accommodation), for Fort Washington.

7·35 a. m. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Pittston, Towanda, Waverly, Auburn, Elmira, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

8·25 a. m. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

9·45 a. m. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, Hackettstown, Schooley's Mountain, and N. J. Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

11 a. m. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

1·30 and 5·30 p. m. for Abington.

2 p. m. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Hazleton.

2·30 p. m. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

At 3·20 p. m. (Bethlehem Accommodation) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.

At 4 p. m. (Accommodation) for Bethlehem.

4·30 p. m. (Mail) for Doylestown.

5·15 p. m. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

6·30 p. m. (Accommodation) for Lansdale.

9·15 and 11·30 p. m. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

The Fifth and Sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union Lines City Cars run to the Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA FROM

Bethlehem at 8·55 and 10·35 a. m.; 2·15, 5·20, 8·15, and 10·20 p. m.

Doylestown at 8·25 a. m., 4·45 and 6·45 p. m.

Lansdale at 7·30 a. m.

Fort Washington at 9·20 and 11·20 a. m., 3·05 and 10·00 p. m.

Abington at 2·45 and 7·00 p. m.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 a. m.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·00 p. m.

Philadelphia for Fort Washington at 9·00 a m. and 6·45 p. m.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 6·45 p. m.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4·00 p. m.

Fort Washington for Philadelphia at 10·00 a. m. and 8·00 p. m.

Tickets sold and baggage checked through to all principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. Fifth street.

May 15, 1871. ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—SUMMER TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, May 15, 1871, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows from the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia	7·10 P. M.
" " Williamsport	4·15 A. M.
" arrives at Erie	3·50 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia	12·30 P. M.
" " Williamsport	8·50 P. M.
" arrives at Erie	7·40 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia	9·30 A. M.
" " Williamsport	6·35 P. M.
" arrives at Lock Haven	7·50 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie	11·20 A. M.
" " Williamsport	10·00 P. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE HEROIC DEAD.

Decoration Day and its Solemn Ceremonies in Philadelphia.

This is Decoration Day, and every green mound and marble shaft that marks a hero's resting place will be decked with refreshing flowers—emblematic of the tender love and gratitude of the people whose safety, prosperity, and peace were secured through their patriotic efforts. The custom of decking the graves extends to every spot where a soldier is buried, and there is mournful satisfaction in seeing the people thus formally set aside a time to do honor to the memory of the heroic dead.

In this city it has always been the delight of the citizens to remember the sacrifices, the self-denial, and the bravery of the soldiers of the Union, and the ceremonies of decorating the graves are always witnessed by great multitudes of people. The arrangements for the solemnities of this day are very complete. They were undertaken by the Grand Army of the Republic. The following proclamation assigned the various Posts to the respective cemeteries:—

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PENN'A, G. A. R.,
INSPECTOR'S OFFICE, EASTERN DIVISION.
PHILADELPHIA, May 18, 1871.—I. At the approaching decoration ceremonies on the 30th instant the following details for duty and assignments to cemeteries will be adhered to, viz.:—

Post No 2, Monument and North Laurel Hill.
Post No. 5, west of Ninth street, south of Walnut, except Lafayette.
Post No. 6, Germantown and vicinity.
Post No. 8, Glenwood.
Post No. 19, Odd Fellows' and Mechanics'.
Post No. 27, Lebanon.
Post No. 71, east of Ninth, south of Walnut, including Lafayette.
Washington Camp No. 50 and Patriotic Sons of America, Leverington Cemetery, Roxborough.
Camp No. 4 Patriotic Sons of America, Falls of Schuylkill, North Laurel Hill, co-operating with Post No. 2.

Posts will leave their respective headquarters at 1 o'clock P. M., sharp.

II. It is desired that the citizens and children aid the Grand Army in their ceremonies, as it will be impossible to attend to all the cemeteries in and around Philadelphia, and that all Governmental and other offices and places of business be closed on the afternoon of the 30th inst., in respect to the memory of the men who died that the country might live.

By order of A. R. CALHOUN, Commander.
B. F. BOND, Jr., Inspector.

POST NO. 2

will assemble at the hall southwest corner of Twelfth and Filbert streets, at 1 P. M. There was a large attendance of veterans, ladies and gentlemen, and children, all carrying floral tributes. General Robert L. Bodine commanded the procession, which proceeded over the following route:—Filbert to Thirteenth, Thirteenth to Chesnut, where was received a hearse beautifully decorated by Simon Gartland, thence to Eleventh street, to Coates, to Broad, and then to Monument Cemetery. After a prayer by Rev. W. Ruth, Joshua T. Owen delivered an oration, and this was followed by an anthem sung by a large choir, when the graves were decorated. The members of the Post dressed in black coats and pants, white vests and fatigue caps. Lieutenant Fry, 1st Regiment, commanded the military escort.

POST NO. 5

assembled this moring at the corner of Eleventh and Catharine streets. The line was quite large, being composed of the members of the Post, the National Guards, a goodly number of honorably discharged sailors and soldiers, and a large delegation of ladies, gentleman, and children, all under the command of Samuel Blanck. There was a great profusion of beautiful flowers which had been sent to the hall yesterday afternoon and evening. Preceded by a band playing a dirge the line marched over the following route:—From Catharine to Twelfth street, to All Saints' Church, where the graves of the soldiers were decorated; thence to Ronaldson's cemetery, fifty graves; thence to St. Paul's M. E. Church, Sixth and Catherine, sixteen graves; thence to St. Joseph's Cemetery, Eighth and Washington, twenty-five graves; thence to Mutual, Washington avenue, between Ninth and Tenth, sixteen graves; thence to Union Methodist, Tenth above Washington, sixty graves; thence to Machpelah Cemetery, forty graves; thence to Philanthropic, Passyunk below Dickerson, fifty graves; thence to Philadelphia Cemetery, fifty graves; thence to Lutheran Church, Passyunk road, and Baptist, Broad and Passyunk road. Comrade Joseph T. Pratt delivered the oration in the Union Cemetery, Tenth and Washington. Rev. Mr. Jones delivered a prayer in all the cemeteries.

POST NO. 6

met this morning at 9 o'clock, at the Town Hall, Germantown, to receive flowers. At 10 A. M., after the assemblage was complete, Rev. A. H. Long delivered a prayer and Joshua T. Owen an oration. The line was formed at 11 o'clock, and moved off within a half hour, visiting the cemeteries in this order:—Fisher's Lane, St. Stephen's M. E. Church, Trinity Lutheran Church, St. Luke's P. E. Church, Market Square Presbyterian Church, Zion Evangelical Church, First Presbyterian Church, Haines St. M. E. Church, Mennonite Church, Concord Burying Ground, German Baptist Church, St. Michael's Lutheran Church, and the several graveyards at Chestnut Hill.

The Sunday-schools of Wakefield Mission and Third Baptist Church decorated the graves in Fisher's Lane Cemetery; Germantown Lodge, K. of P., decorated the graves in St. Stephen's M. E. graveyard; the Sunday-school of Zion Evangelical Church decorated the graves in graveyard on Rittenhouse street; Washington Fire Company decorated the graves at Haines Street M. E. Church.

POST NO. 8.

Wm. J. Mackey, commander, met at Spring Garden Hall, at 2 o'clock this afternoon. The line was formed:—

Beck's Band,
Soldiers' Orphans from the Northern Home,
Girls from the Hancock and Monroe Grammar Schools,
State Fencibles, Captain Ryan,
Quartette from Dr. Kennard's Church,
The Post, with its Officers and Members.

The procession moved up Spring Garden street to Broad, up Broad to Master, up Master to Ridge avenue, and thence to Glenwood Cemetery. The soldiers' graves occupy two plots, 364 feet apart. The graves in the largest plot are arranged in seven parallel rows; those in the smallest plot occupy twenty-four parallel rows. Here lie 702 heroes, whose names are known and engraved upon suitable headboards. Each of these was decorated. The ceremonies were opened by a prayer delivered by Rev. J. Spencer Kennard, and Rev. E. W. Hutter delivered the oration.

POST NO. 19,

known as the "Fred Taylor," and commanded by James Heslet, assembled at the Hall No. 605 Arch street, at 2 P. M. Music was furnished by the Friendship Band, which played dirges along the route. The march was up Arch to Seventh, to Race, to Franklin, to Spring Garden, to Broad, to Master, to Twenty-second, and thence to Odd Fellows' Cemetery, where 277 soldiers are buried. They came from the hospitals in the city and vicinity during the war. Rev. J. Walker Jackson delivered the oration. The escort to the Post was Company F, 2d Regiment, Captain Hibberd.

POST NO. 27,

known as the "John W. Jackson," composed of colored veterans, assembled at 2 o'clock at Liberty Hall and proceeded to Lebanon Cemetery, where 339 soldiers are interred. With appropriate ceremonies each grave was decorated.

POST NO. 71,

Wm. C. Barnes, commander, assembled at the headquarters, Fourth street, below German, and then visited the cemeteries in the following order:—Old Pine Street Church, Fourth and Pine—Address by Rev. Dr. Allen. Ebenezer Church, Christian, below Fourth—Address by Rev. Mr. Cox. Old Swedes Church, Swanson above Washington—Address by B. J. Kolbock. Wharton Street Church, Wharton, below Fourth—Address by Rev. Dr. Mason. Union Grounds, Washington avenue, below Sixth street—Address by Mr. Leyboarn. Lafayette Cemetery, Ninth and Federal streets—Oration by Rev. Dr. Alday.

The Weccacoe Legion assisted the Post in the Ceremonies.

COUNCIL NO. 30,

of the Independent Order of United American Mechanics, decorated the graves in the American Mechanics' Cemetery, numbering 11, on Sunday last.

THE CAMERON CLUB

assembled at 8 o'clock this morning at the club house, No. 1135 South Eleventh street, and there a large procession was made up. Headed by a band of music, they marched to the following cemeteries to decorate the graves of their deceased members:—Lafayette Cemetery, William S. Souder, 20th and 22d P. V.; Leech's Cemetery, Kingsessing, William Welsh, 20th P.V.; Mount Moriah Cemetery, Major Jeremiah Nichols, Paymaster P. V. M.

A SOLDIER'S ORPHAN.

At 4 o'clock this afternoon the pupils of the Lincoln Institution, No. 508 South Eleventh street, will decorate the grave of a soldier's orphan in Woodland Cemetery, named John P. Leslie.

IN CAMDEN.

The citizens of Camden, both in a civic and military capacity, observe the ceremonies of this day. This afternoon the graves in two cemeteries will be decorated.

The procession formed in the following order at 1 o'clock:—On Federal street, right resting on Fourth. Battery B, Captain Zimmerman, on Broadway, right resting on Federal street, facing east; 6th Regiment, N. G. S. M., on Sixth street, right resting on Federal, facing east; civic societies on Fifth street, right resting on Federal, facing east; members of City Council and officers of the city government at City Hall; Sedgwick Post, No. 6, with floral car and carriages, on Fourth street.

The procession moved at 2 o'clock over the following route:—Down Federal to Third, up Third to Cooper, up Cooper to Sixth, down Sixth to Market, up Market to Broadway, down Broadway to Stevens, down Stevens to Fifth, down Fifth to Walnut, out Walnut to the Mount Ephraim turnpike, thence to Evergreen Cemetery. Arriving at the cemetery the following was the order of exercises:—

Prayer. Oration by Rev. P. L. Davis, of New York. Sedgwick Post, preceded by a band of music, playing a funeral dirge, will then visit the graves of fallen comrades, one comrade being stationed at each grave, supplied with laurel wreath and flowers, who, on a signal gun being fired by Battery B, will strew the graves with floral offerings. The line will then be reformed and proceed to Newton Cemetery, where the same ceremonies will be performed.

IMPORTS.

The Business of the City in Foreign Imports During the Month of April, 1871—Tables of the Ports Shipped to and of the Nationalities of the Vessels.

The total value of the articles imported into the customs district of Philadelphia from foreign countries, in American and foreign vessels, during the month of April, 1871, amounted to $2,003,993. The value of the commodities imported free of duty was $94,498, and the list embraced brimstone, chalk, chemicals, corkwood, dyewood, fish, guano, indigo, paper, rags, skins, statuary, and some few other articles.

Among the commodities subject to duty were 16,364,478 lbs. of sugar, worth $810,477; 2,962,073 gallons of molasses, worth $623,631; iron and iron manufactures, worth 122,001; 187,579 lbs. of chloride of lime, worth $105,150; fruits, worth $54,552; the different varieties of soda, worth $32,929; 4995 lbs. of tin in plates, worth $27,480; 4911 gallons of wine, worth $15,964; 391,954 gallons of melado, worth $14,905; 7,497,924 lbs. of salt, worth $13,972; and sumac, worth $12,644.

Among the articles of lesser importance may be mentioned tobacco in leaf and cigars to the value of $9713; lead to the value of $8651; earthen and stone ware to the value of $8481; and fish to the value of $7264.

The following is a tabular statement of the imports during the month from the following foreign countries:—

Countries.	American Vessels.	Foreign Vessels.	Total.
England	$118,827	$95,849	$214,676
Dominion of Canada	....	7,216	7,216
British West Indies	....	28,985	28,985
Cuba	1,035,948	196,434	1,232,382
Porto Rico	47,816	56,291	103,607
Germany	....	2,444	2,444
France	....	14,614	14,614
Brazil	....	154,908	154,908
Italy	12,966	100,294	113,260
Venezuela	....	54,759	54,759
Belgium	....	52,700	52,700
United States of Colombia	2,203	....	2,203
Portugal	....	22,239	22,239
Total	$1,217,260	$786,733	$2,003,993
Imports April, 1870.	$1,619,236	$884,195	$2,503,431

A COUNTRY BURGLAR CAPTURED.—On Sunday night last the country store of J. S. Hopkins, at Oxford, Chester county, was entered by burglars and robbed of various articles, in all valued at $200. The thief or thieves packed them up in a trunk, and left. Mr. Hopkins started for this city yesterday morning, having in his mind's eye a fellow who was lurking about there, and who, everybody thought, was after nothing good. Mr. Hopkins was successful in tracing the trunk and the thief to the beer saloon of J. Zimmerman, at Twentieth street and Washington avenue. It appears that they each had arrived on the same train. The burglar was afterwards arrested at Twenty-third and Washington avenue, and around his neck was found a neck-tie bearing the sales mark of Mr. Hopkins. The prisoner gave the name of John Williams, and will be before Alderman Kerr this afternoon.

THE STORY OF A MISSING PAPER PARCEL.—An Irishman who was about to go to Wilmington in the boat from Arch street wharf, thought he would take a drink before the vessel started, and he immediately carried the intention into effect. He laid down on the side of the wharf a bundle until he returned, but when he got back the bundle was missing. There was a well-dressed young gentleman standing near by with a carpet-bag in his hand. The loser of the bundle had noticed previously that the bag was empty, but now it was full. The inference was that the well-dressed stranger had stuffed the bundle in the carpet-bag, and such proved to be the case. The man was seized and the bundle recovered. Pending the confusion of the discovery and the search for an officer, the fellow managed to escape.

A STABBING AFFRAY.—Colbert Patrick, a colored man, in the employ of George Skank, also colored, got drunk last night and became engaged in a dispute with his employer, which quarrel ended in a fight. Patrick drew a pocket knife during the melee, and stabbed Skank in the abdomen, inflicting a serious if not fatal wound. The quarrel took place in the residence of Skank, in Granite place, at the rear of No. 829 Carpenter street. The assailant was arrested, and has been held to await the issue of the injuries of the wounded man, who is now in the Pennsylvania Hospital.

BAR-ROOM ROUGHS.—A party of men last night went into a tavern at Front and Cumberland streets and ordered eight drinks of beer and a couple of cigars, and then refused to pay. The bar-tender, of course, insisting, was attacked by the men and beaten. During the scuffle John McAdoo drew a pistol, and, endeavoring to discharge it, shot himself through the hand. His wound was dressed at the Episcopal Hotel. He was then arrested and taken before Alderman Neill and held in $1500 bail to answer.

FOR CITY SOLICITOR.—In addition to the paper already published, signed by the prominent members of the bar, our advertising columns to-day contain an appeal from the representative soldiers of this city, urging the nomination of General Charles H. T. Collis for City Solicitor. The General has hosts of admiring friends in his party, who are determined his faithful services shall be recognized. If nominated, his activity and energy will add strength to the ticket.

DANGEROUS SITUATION.—Yesterday the screams of a child were heard to proceed from a cesspool in the Twenty-ninth ward. The mother hearing the cries reached the place to find her infant with its legs and body hanging down the hole, holding on the seat with its hands. She rescued it from its perilous situation.

AN ORIGINAL IDEA.—Ellen Taney is a good-looking girl, who lives with her mother at No. 411 Gaskill street. She is seventeen years of age, but she was guilty yesterday of the very unladylike conduct of getting drunk and applying to her mother the most abusive of epithets. She now pines in the House of Refuge.

AMONG THE CANDIDATES for Assembly in the First district is Whilldin D. Halfmann, Esq., whose friends are making a vigorous effort to secure him the nomination of the Republican party, in this district equivalent to an election, in which event the people can rely on securing an able and active Representative.

STEALING BEER GLASSES.—George W. Graull and Whitmore Deal have been held in $400 bail each for stealing beer glasses from Humboldt Park, Twentieth and Diamond streets, yesterday afternoon.

HORSE KILLED.—A horse attached to the milk wagon belonging to Mr. Saddler was killed at Broad and Thompson streets yesterday by falling and breaking one of the shafts, a portion of which pierced the side of the animal.

SHARP FEMALE.—A negro girl named Sallie Burton has been sent to prison by Alderman Morrow for robbing a white man of $6, whom she had coaxed into a house on St. Mary street, above Seventh, last night.

RUM.—Martin Oliver, Irish, drunk and impudent, beat his wife yesterday at their residence, Front and Callowhill streets. Officer Lex, of the Delaware Harbor Police, arrested Oliver, and Alderman Toland held him in $500 bail.

THE COAL TONNAGE of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad and branches for the week ending Saturday, May 27, 1871, was as follows:—

	Total for Week.	Same week last year	Increase and Decrease.
Passing over Main Line and Leb. Val. Branch	114,331'10	80,402'19	33,928'11
For shipment by Canal	34,618'08	2,103'12	32,514'16
Shipped Westward via N. Central Railroad	7,155'09	2,718'15	4,436'14
Shipped West or South from Pine Grove	1,444'11	238'02	1,206'09
Consumed on Laterals	2,338'17	1,481'07	857'10
Lehigh & Wyoming Coal	243'13	4,204'05	43,960'12
Total Anthracite paying freight	160,102'08	41,119'00	118,983'08
Bituminous	11,336'00	9,298'07	2,037'13
Total all kinds paying freight	171,408'08	50,387'07	121,021'01
Coal for Company's use	2,045'13	3,679'01	41,618'08
Total tonnage for week	173,474'01	54,066'08	119,407'13
Previously this year	1,426,686 18	1 43,607 18	43,911 00
Total to date	1,600,130'19	1,484,674'06	115,456'13
SHIPPED BY CANAL.			
From Schuylkill Haven	34,377'00	2,388'10	31,988'10
From Port Clinton	1,564'00	....	1,564'00
Total tonnage for week	35,941'00	2,388'10	33,552'10
Previously this year	115,150'17	62,746'05	52,404'12
Total to date	151,091 17	65,134'15	85,957'02

HEALTH PROCLAMATION.—John E. Addicks, Esq., the Health Officer, has published his annual proclamation. He gives notice that hogs must be removed from the city and the hog-pens destroyed; the keeping of cows within the consolidated city (rural districts excepted) is prohibited; slaughter-houses must be cleaned twice a week and twenty-five pounds of chloride of lime distributed; hides, fish, or vegetables must not be unloaded on either the Delaware or Schuylkill fronts during quarantine season, unless by special permission of the Board of Health; kitchen garbage must not be thrown in the streets; and a variety of other prohibitions are published for the information of the public

THE PITTSTON SUFFERERS.—At the instance of a number of citizens, touched with the distress occasioned by the calamity at Pittston, and the destitution of the families bereaved, his Honor Mayor Fox has consented to receive such contributions for the relief of the suffering ones as the people of Philadelphia may feel disposed to make. They may be left with the Mayor, at his office, at any time between the hours of ten and two.

IMPROVED ORDER OF RED MEN.—There are two new tribes of the Improved Order of Red Men to be instituted in New York, and this morning the following officers left here to participate in the ceremonies:—G. I., William B. Eckert, of the Grand Lodge of the United States; P. G. S. and G. C. of R., A. S. Baker; P. G. S., Morris H. Gorham; P. G. I., Augus Campbell; P. G. S., E. Stuart; P. S. S., James A. Moss; and P. S., Thomas K. Donnell.

FIGHT AT POINT AIRY.—The crew of boat No. 2 of the Delaware Harbor Police yesterday observed a fight at Point Airy. They went on shore, when they were attacked by the rioters, and Officer Terrill was cut on the head with a beer glass which was thrown. The officers went to work with their blackjacks, and succeeded in doing considerable service. No arrests were made.

MUSIC IN THE PARK.—A band of music will be stationed in the Park to-morrow afternoon, the exact locality being in the children's playground, and on each succeeding Wednesday afternoon during the summer months. This will be gratifying to young and old.

DEATH OF A SEA CAPTAIN.—Captain Berman, of the vessel James Easton, which is lying at Pier No. 13, Port Richmond, died suddenly at 7 o'clock this morning. The Coroner has been notified.

BOY DROWNED.—David Hamilton, a lad of twelve years, was drowned while bathing, yesterday afternoon, in Frankford creek. The body was recovered this morning.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Prison Cases.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Pinlettr.

Edward Reman, of the sneak-thief order, pleaded guilty to the charge of entering a lady's house, stealing $2, and getting caught just as he was leaving.

John McManus was convicted of the larceny of a half box of tobacco.

George Young, an incorrigible ruffian, was convicted of a cruel assault and battery. He one day met a poor invalid, who had just left the hospital, and, without provocation, he beat him with a club, breaking his arm in two places. It has not been a great while since he was sent to prison for a similar outrage.

George W. Black, a twelve-year older, pleaded guilty to the charge of breaking into the office of Assistant District Attorney Heverin, with intent to steal. He said he was in the employ of two young lawyers in the building where Mr. Heverin had his office, who failed to pay him his dues; his mother was dead and he had nothing to eat and no friends to apply to for aid, and he was compelled by necessity to enter the office in the hope of getting money with which to buy a meal of victuals. He was sent to the House of Refuge.

Charge of Fraud.

United States District Court—Judge Cadwalader.

The case before the Court to-day was that of Thomas Connor, charged with urging a false and fraudulent claim at Washington. It was alleged that he forwarded a claim for provisions said to have been furnished by him to recruits who were quartered at his house, which claim was charged to have been false. The defense was that Mr. Connor had a good claim, but that the overcharge was made by a young man in his employ, who drew the papers without his knowledge. On trial.

FINE STATIONERY
AND
Card Engraving.
DREKA,
No. 1033 CHESNUT STREET,
9 13 tuthsf8p

CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC R.R.
Sunday Train for Atlantic City.
On and after June 4 next the Sunday Mail Train will be resumed between Philadelphia and Atlantic City.
Leaving Vine Street Ferry at 8:00 A. M.
Returning, leave Atlantic City at 4:00 P. M.
Stopping at all Stations.
5 29 6trp§ D. H. MUNDY, Agent.

OVERSTOCKED WITH KID GLOVES.
Overstocked We With Kid Gloves.
Overstocked have With Kid Gloves.
Overstocked by With Kid Gloves.
Overstocked our With Kid Gloves
Overstocked Kid With Kid Gloves
Gloves
arriving
too
late
and
THIS WEEK RECEIVING TWO INVOICES.
which
were
one month late,
THEREFORE WE ARE LARGELY OVERSTOCKED
at
This season
WITH GENUINE JOUVIN KID GLOVES
and
will for 30 days
will for 30 days
will for 30 days
sell them at
$1·70 A PAIR.
$1·70 A PAIR.
$1·70 A PAIR.
ONLY
One Dollar and Seventy Cents a Pair.
One Dollar and Seventy Cents a Pair.
One Dollar and Seventy Cents a Pair.
All sizes, from 5½ to 8.
A. & J. B. BARTHOLOMEW,
No. 23 NORTH EIGHTH STREET
AND
No. 908 CHESNUT STREET.
P. S.—Some Kid Gloves, only slightly soiled from being in the show window, at 50 cents less than the usual prices. [5 27 tuthst

FOURTH EDITION

Decoration Day in New England.

Speech of General Butler.

Observances in N. Y. and Elsewhere

Fire in Providence, R. I.

Rhode Island Assembly.

National Insurance Convention.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc. Etc.

FROM NEW YORK.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Decoration Ceremonies.

NEW YORK, May 30.—Decoration Day was generally observed throughout the city. All the Government buildings are closed, and there is a partial suspension of private business. A procession, composed of Posts of the Grand Army of the Republic and delegations of the United States army, formed in Union Square, and took upthe march down Broadway.

On arriving at Trinity Church the column halted, and Post "Phil Kearney" marched into the church-yard, preceded by Rev. Drs. Vinton, Ogilby, Wetherill, and Dennison, with the boy choristers of the church, to the unmarked grave of General Kearney. Here the choristers sang a psalm, and Rev. Dr. Francis Vinton offered a brief address, concluding with a prayer. After decorating the grave the Post proceeded to the monument of Lieutenant Percival Drayton, United States Navy, in the church, and to the tomb of Captain Lawrence, both of which were decorated.

The procession then marched to the South Ferry, *en route* to Cypress Hill Cemetery. As the head of the procession came in sight of the Battery minute guns were fired from Castle William until the decorators had reached the other side of the river.

The Insurance Convention.

NEW YORK, May 30.—At the Insurance Convention this morning, a motion to adjourn till October next was referred to a committee. The resolutions of Mr. Paine, of Illinois, condemning the retaliatory State insurance laws as sinful, unjust, and revengeful, were tabled.

The president, Hon. T. W. Miller, hoped when they reassembled next fall they would be able to agree to a uniform blank.

NEW YORK, May 30.

Shipment of Specie

to Europe to-day, $80,000.

Murderer Sentenced.

In the Court of General Sessions this morning, Judge Bedford sentenced Wm. McNevins, the murderer of Edward Hines, be hanged on the 14th of July.

TROY, May 30.—Decoration Day has been generally observed here.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Rhode Island General Assembly.

PROVIDENCE, May 30.—The Rhode Island General Assembly met at Newport this morning to organize a State government for the ensuing year. After the usual election parade the two houses assembled in their respective chambers, and Walter B. Vincent was elected Clerk of the Senate and Charles B. Van Sandt Speaker of the House, and C. M. Adderman and Ira O. Seamans clerks. A committee was appointed to count the votes for general officers.

Decoration Day

was observed by a partial suspension of business, while the posts of the Grand Army of the Republic marched to various cemeteries to strew flowers upon the graves of their comrades. General Burnside, commander-in-chief of the order, is in the column.

General Horatio Rogers delivered the oration before the moving of the procession, and at Swan Point Cemetery Colonel E. H. Rhoades made an address.

Fire in Providence.

PROVIDENCE, May 30.—A fire this morning destroyed Asa Waterman's pork packing establishment and injured the surrounding buildings. Mr. Waterman's loss is $6000; fully insured.

Decoration Day.

NEWBURYPORT, Mass., May 30.—Decoration Day was observed by crowning the graves of all soldiers buried in different cemeteries with floral offerings and flags. The city officials, schools, and citizens generally joined in the procession, and

General Benjamin F. Butler Delivered an Address

descriptive of the treatment and sufferings endured by Union soldiers at Andersonville prison. He charged the responsibility of those murders upon the leaders of the Rebellion, for rather upon the execrable and inhuman spirit that the institution of slavery engendered. Ku-klux outrages were not improbable in a State where prisoners were starved and shot by inhuman guards, or lacerated by blood-hounds.

Ceremonies at Boston.

BOSTON, May 30.—The Posts of the Grand Army of the Republic of Boston and vicinity paraded this morning with full ranks to decorate the graves of their fallen comrades. The streets were lined with sympathizing spectators. Business was generally suspended.

FROM THE WEST.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

The Presbyterian Assembly.

CHICAGO, May 30.—In the Presbyterian Assembly this morning the report of the special committee on the finances of the Church was read. The report recommends the establishment of a committee of fifteen on finance and benevolence, to be located in New York and composed of men skilled in the management of financial affairs, and one member additional from each board, who shall use all proper means to provide a regular and systematic consecration of property to the Lord.

Ship News.

LONDON, May 30.—The steamers Lafayette, from New York, and Austrian, from Quebec, have arrived out.

Evening Cable Quotations.

LONDON, May 30—4:30 P. M.—Consols closed at 93¾; 1862, 90⅜; 1865, 90⅛; 1867, 92¾; 10-40s, 89.
LONDON, May 30—4:30 P. M.—Sugar on the spot, 36s. 6d.@37s.; afloat, 31s. 6d.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Memorial Decorations.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—A party from Washington proceeded to Culpeper, Va., to decorate graves, and Hon. A. M. Clapp, of New York, delivered an address there. The exercises at Alexandria were of a similar character, but the proceedings at Arlington were of a more interesting character and attracted thousands of spectators from the District of Columbia and the surrounding country. The mansion was tastefully decorated with banners and wreaths. At the tomb of the unknown a large and handsome canopy of wreaths, flags, and flowers was erected, and along the walks facing the officers' graves were arches tastefully festooned, under which the procession passed while strewing flowers. During this ceremony minute guns were fired from a battery on the grounds.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

SECOND BOARD.

$2000 City 6s, New	102¾	3 sh Penna R	62¾
$4000 Alle Co 5s	80	84 do	62¾
$1000 Phil & E 7s	92½	300 do	62¾
200 sh Sch N Pf	18¾	200 do	62¾
100 sh Cata R	21½	24 do	62¾
200 sh Read R	29½	200 sh Sch Nav	9¾
200 do	29·41	1000 sh Feeder Dam	44
200 do	29·31	100 sh Susq Cnl	10¾
100 sh N Pa R	48¾		

IN THE DISTRICT COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
FISHER et al., Executors, vs. PATTERSON.
Levari Facias. March Term, 1871, No. 1039.

The auditor appointed by the Court to report distribution of the fund arising from the Sheriff's sale under the above writ of all that certain lot of ground, with the messuage or tenement thereon erected, situate on the south side of Arch street, at the distance of 92 feet 4½ inches east of Seventeenth street, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in front on Arch street 39 feet 7½ inches, and in depth southward of that width 150 feet to Ann street, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment on MONDAY, June 12, 1871, at 4 o'clock P. M. at his office, No. 202 S. FIFTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia, when and where all persons interested are requested to make their claims, or be debarred from coming in upon said fund.

T. BRADFORD DWIGHT,
5 30 tu2t Auditor.

FINANCIAL.

7·30 GOLD LOAN.
JAY COOKE & CO.
ARE NOW SELLING AT PAR,
The First Mortgage Land Grant Gold Bonds
OF THE
Northern Pacific Railroad
COMPANY,
BEARING SEVEN AND THREE-TENTHS PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST; AND SECURED BY FIRST AND ONLY MORTGAGE ON THE ENTIRE ROAD AND EQUIPMENTS, AND ON MORE THAN
23,000 Acres of Land
to every mile of track, or 500 Acres of Land to each $1,000 Bond. There is no other security in the market more safe or so profitable.
The highest current price will be paid for U. S. FIVE-TWENTIES, and all other marketable securities received in exchange.
Pamphlets, Maps, and full information furnished on application.
JAY COOKE & CO.,
Philadelphia, New York, Washington,
FINANCIAL AGENTS NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R. CO.

For sale in Philadelphia by
BOWEN & FOX, No. 13 Merchants' Exchange.
SEVENTH NATIONAL BANK, N. W. cor. Fourt and Market streets.
WM. PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. Third street.
GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO., No. 48 S. Third
TOWNSEND WHELEN & CO, No. 309 Walnut st.
BULL & NORTH, No. 131 S. Third street.
T. A. BIDDLE & CO., No. 326 Walnut street.
D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO., 121 S. Third
STERLING & CO., No. 110 S. Third street.
J. H. TROTTER, No. 322 Walnut street.
C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO., No. 20 S. Third street.
WM. T. ELBERT, No. 321 Walnut street.
S. M. PALMER & CO., No. 26 S. Third street.
D. M. ROBINSON & CO., No. 138 S. Third street.
SAMUEL WORK, No. 54 S. Third street.
J. S. RUSHTON & CO., No. 50 S. Third street.
GEO. J. BOYD, No. 18 South Third street.
RALEY & WILSON, No. 41 S. Third street.
WALLACE & KEENE, No. 148 S. Third street.
H. H. WILTBANK, No. 305 Walnut street.
M. SCHULTZ & CO., No. 44 S. Third Street.
WILLIAM C. MORGAN & CO., No. 23 S. Third st.
NARR & LADNER, No. 30 S. Third street.
BIOREN & CO., No. 150 S. Third street.
JOHN K. WILDMAN, No. 26 S. Third street.
P. S. PETERSON & CO., No. 39 S. Third street.
B. K. JAMISON & CO., N.W. cor. Third & Chesnut.
EMORY, BENSON & CO., No. 6 S. Third street.
W. H. STEVENSON, No. 223 Dock street.
BARKER BROS. & CO., No. 28 S. Third street.
JAMES E. LEWARS & CO., No. 29 S. Third street.
G. & W. Y. HEBERTON, No. 52 S. Third street.
CHARLES B. KEEN, No. 325 Walnut street.
WILLIAM T. CARTER, No. 313½ Walnut street.
W. H. SHELMERDINE, No. 10 S. Third street.
JACOB E. RIDGWAY, No. 56 S. Third street.
MEGARY & PEALE, No. 12 S. Third street.
JOHN MOSS, Jr., No. 206 Walnut street.
H. F. BACHMAN, No. 26 S. Third street.
3 27mwf3m

CARPETINGS, ETC.
25 Cents per Yard,
By the Roll,
4-4 MATTING.
5-4 do. 30 Cents.
ALSO,
Best Parlor Matting.
3-4 and 7-8 Stair do.
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FRESH
CANTON MATTINGS,
ALL WIDTHS,
WHITE, CHECK, AND FANCY
LOW PRICES.
McCALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN,
No. 509 CHESNUT Street,
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